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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1837.

ADDRESSES.

No. 24 Vol. XXII.

MASS. MISSIONARY SOCIETY. DDRESS OF REV. DAVID SANFORD. hester, at the Annual Meeting of the Massetts Missionary Society, May 30, 1837.

leed, "That the indications of Divine Provi-with this nation are such, as to justify the hat Home Missions are to bear an important the concersion of the world."

is resolution, sir, speaks of the indications are these? Do they not spread out as a nation rising with unexampled? Do they not spread out as a nation rising with unexampled? Do they not show us a population an quadrupled in 50 years? and with future increase almost without ion? (Is there not territory, ample tain 2,000 millions of human beings?) here not facilities for intercourse with hations unrivalled? And is not our com-

On these I can tarry only to mark one that of the probable increase of inhabitJudging from the past, the position is sed, that when 50 years shall have elapment with our resources corresponding, the influence of this nation be increasment when 50 years more shall have passment at the same rate, will contain the same rate, will contain And when 50 years more shall have passmas; and add only 60 years more, in period than has transpired since the fifth Plymouth Colony, and with the of increase, she will contain 1,000 of increase, she will contain 1,000 of immortal beings; more than now the face of the globe.

the prospects before us, the question the world. ter of this mighty mass of immortal what will be the influence of this great the destinies of the world? rtain, whether this influence is bles-ed, it must be overwhelmingly great. ore glance at the indications of Dividence leads to the conviction that on is raised up at such a period and physical and mental resources, as to influence which will operate and d deepen, through every coming perie, until the scenes of the opening judg-

But before these scenes, the word of inspirats us to a period of light and joy to h; one in which her triumphs are to nd the entire world become subject to

art in this grand moral enterprise, le to appear from their direct and influence upon this nation. We uly to mark this influence in a few 1st. Upon the intellect of our na-Who are those heralds of the truth sus-

unlettered men? No, sir. are some of them men of the highest or-talent, and all of them of intellectual at-ents; and what is the bearing of their in-ine? It is to elevate the standard of eduhad no concealment or reservation whatever, aleat, and all of them of intellectual attats; and what is the bearing of their in? It is to elevate the standard of eduIt is to diffuse the elements of knowltrough all classes of minds with whom
cociate. Hove to look at those missionour own state and in other states, dithe interest of common schools, and
to shape the young mind, under the
avorable anspices. But they are not
at this world; the churches to whom hrough all classes of minds with whom sociate. Hove to look at those mission-n our own state and in other states, dito snape the young mind, under the avorable auspices. But they are not a this world; the churches to whom mister, they delight to co-operate with What, sir, is the intelligence on this from some of the churches at the far One in the state of Illinois, until within aided by the Home Miss

subscribed and secured \$25,000, to of the literary institutions of that state. her church received the fostering care Do not such facts speak of the influc of Home Missions upon the cause of edu-on, and upon the intellectual improvement our nation?

hurch, who three years the Home Missionar ributed the last year \$1,100 for Missions alone; others bringing their \$300 and \$200 in this channel, as a ing for the gospel which has brought essings to them; and what is more, these churches are giving their own the noble work of Foreign Missions. the best sources of information I feel stating, that 300 young men are now in preparation for the ministry, as ts of Domestic Missions; and of e number are panting to preach the ble riches of Christ to the heathen. h is the direct influence of this Society, one branch of church enterprise. We illustrate the same fact by appeals to trate the same fact by appeals to an glance only at one, that of the This great moral reform nation and of the world; how blessed chievements upon the empire of sin; s highest achievements are made, it seen that among the instrumentalities, see is carried forward by Home Misover the fields occupied by this the vast multitudes giving their ficir efforts to promote this cause, 150,000 persons pledged to its prininstrumentality; 150,000, nearly of all whose names are enrolled as d advocates. Thus every other be-object is extended directly or indies. Thus extended directly or many extended directly or many end its of Home Missions; and its of the arrangement

lory is, it is itself the arrangement It is his plan to sanctify and save send life and joy through the world. preaching of the gospel. Other plans by the church

powerful by the Holy Ghost, and its ten-

rch are excellent, and are althful influence; but this is cerresults, for it is emphatically of God's

dency every where is to lead men to Christ, to holiness and to heaven. And such, blessed be God, are its developements. And what are facts here? Why, Sir, the Secretary of the Parent Society states, that 40,600 are a low estimate of those who have been brought from darkness to light by this instrumentality. 40,000 undying souls delivered from the power of sin. Take a single instance, of a devoted Christian on his dying bed. Hear him speaks of the Prospects before him. Already do the scenes of the heavenly world break upon his bestified vision. Already does his heart vibrate to the songs above. As he looks forward and anticipates these ever increasing joys, and then looks back and traces all his hopes of five ture blessedness, ander God to the Home Missistionry, how chering, how full of encouragement to this Society. But instead of a single instance, contemplate 40,000 precious souls, renewed, sanctified and ripening for heaven.

The solution of the social solution of the solution of renewed, sanctified and ripening for heaven. Spreading far and wide, reaching every of seaport on the face of the globe? And are these indications respecting our intellative? Are we not speaking a landare these indications respecting our intellative? Are we not speaking a landare these indications respecting our intellative? Are we not speaking a landare these indications respecting our intellative of the human race? I cannot close without a single remark, that this cause is bearing most directly upon that portion of our land, whose inducence will be felt most deeply upon the whole nation and upon the world. What Christian has not trembled in view of this country which hereafter is to sway its civil destinies, has been filling up with such an amount of error, of vice and of irreligion. What Christian has not trembled in view of the fact, that the very portion of this country which hereafter is to sway its civil destinies, has been filling up with such an amount of error, of vice and of irreligion. What Christian has not trembled in view of the fact, that the very portion of this country which hereafter is to sway its civil destinies, has been filling up with such an amount of error, of vice and of irreligion. On these I can tarry only to mark one hat of the probable increase of inhabi-

AM. EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ADDRESS OF REV. SAMUEL M. WORCESTER,

Salem, at the Annual Meeting of the American Education Society, in Boston, May 29th, 1837. Resolved. That the American Education Society is eminently entitled to the confidence and support of all those who cherish the faith and revere the memo-ry of the fathers of New England.

I confess, Mr. President, that I have been pained not merely by the denunciations, but also by the eulogies, which are sometimes pro-nounced upon the fathers of New England. It has been well remarked of the orations of the prince of ancient eloquence, that they have been more praised than read, and more read than understood. It is true of the New England Prince of peace.

Now, that Domestic Missions are to bear an fathers, that they have been more praised than portant part in this grand moral enterprise, is and more read than understood. But it is a source of gratulation and thanksgiving, that upon one point there is no dispute, and can be no mistake. I allude to their faith, their can be no mistake. I allude to their faith, their doctrinal sentiments. They were Puritains and Calvinists. They were decided and strenuous alweates of what are commonly called the doctrines of grace. In regard to these, they had no concealment or reservation whatever.

those among us, who cherish the same faith. those among us, who cherish the same fails, it also implies, that there are those who revere the memory of the fathers of New England. And why, Sir, do we revere their memory? A full answer to this question cannot, of course, be expected. To answer it briefly, and yet in

be expected. To answer it briefly, and yet in such a manner as to meet the point of the reso-lution, let me begin by inquiring, what was the design of the settlement of this land? Was it gain that induced our fathers to take possession of these shores? Was Virginia, as this region was then called, an El Dorado, al-luring them by godden visions? No Sir.— Were they'n martial band, soldiers of fortune, where they a martial or analystates a formular to fill the fill th the Christian church. Among these, I notated of the American Board of Foreign soms. If any one enterprize of the church sedeep hold of my affections, it is that; and level the cause of Home Missions, as it directly upon that grand movement. It pour into the treasury of that institution adily, a large amount. Yes, Sir, it is cheer-to look upon the churches raised up by this lety, who are now laboring and praying contributing freely, to send the gospel and. One such church, who three years settlement. Neither was it to win laurels on settlement." Neither was it to win laurels on the fields of carnage and desolation, that the early colonists embarked for America. It was to cultivate the peaceable fruits of rightcousness, under the protection of the banner of the Prince of Peace. It was to fight a bettter fight, the good fight of faith, and ensure a crown at the hands of the Captain of their salvation. And a great, an inexcusable error it is, which most of our holiday orators seem to have committed, when our fathers are represented, as coming hither to procure civil liberty. The establishment of a state, independent of Great ettlement." Neither was it to win laurels or establishment of a state, independent of Great Britian, was no part of the object, which the New England fathers had in view when they left their native land. They wished, indeed, left their native land. They wished, indeed, to found a "Christian commonwealth;" and hoped, doubtless, to enjoy a higher degree of civil freedom. At a distance of 3,000 miles, they might expect, in general, to manage all their affairs without much interference of the royal prerogative. Yet, I repeat it, the New England fathers had no intention of establishing a state, independent of the sovereignty of Great Britain. Why, Sir, you are well aware, that the idea of independence of the mother country was not revealed, if conceived, until a hundred and fifty years after the landing on Plymouth Rock. It was not until after the revolutionary contest had begun, and just before the time when the immortal "Declaration of Independence" was published. TION OF INDEPENDENCE " was published.

Any person who will take the trouble to examine the early history of New England, must be wilfully blind, if he does not see that, so far from designing the creetion were the colonists from designing the erection were the colonists from designing the received of an independent state, they took special pains to proclaim their allegiance to their king. Look, if you please, at the Preamble of the celebrated compact, which was made and signed on board the Mayflower. What is the landard state of the colonial state, and the colonial state of the colonial state, and the colonial state of the guage? "Having undertaken for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian

well, Sir, and when the fathers had settled in Well, Sir, and when the fathers had settled in the land, and established themselves as an organized community, what was the grand means upon which under God they relied for the accomplishment of their leading purpose? The preaching of Christ and him crucified, by able ministers of the New Testament.

Our fathers were not enthusiants or fanatics. They knew the value of a learned ministry. They were capable of appreciating, and did appreciate its high importance to the interests

appreciate its high importance to the interests of the church and the welfare of man. Among the 2,000 settlers, who came to this region, be-tween 1620, and 1630, there were not less than about twenty, most of them ministers, who had been educated at the Universities of England. been educated at the Universities of England. Some of these had very valuable libraries. There were also among the colonists, men highly respectable for their intellectual attainments, although they had never studied at a University. And as a body the people were unwilling to countenance public teachers, who unwilling to countenance public teachers, who were not well qualified to sustain the responsibilities of the sacred office. While they believed that it pleases God to save men through "the foolishness of preaching," they had no faith in foolish preaching.

It was also thought necessary that the number of ministers should be large. In the early years of our history, thirty or forty families would maintain a clergyman, and some parishes were provided with two.

Under the influence of the most enlarged and elevated views of the importance of a compe-

elevated views of the importance of a compe-tent ministry, Harvard College was founded, and "consecrated to Christ and the church." "It is an object near our hearts," says one whose witness may be quoted here, "to have an able and learned ministry, when those of the whose witness may be quoted here, "to have an able and learned ministry, when those of the present age are laid in their graves." "Our fathers," says Cotton Mather, "foresaw that without a college to train up an able and learned ministry, the churches of New England must have been less than a business of one age, and soon have come to nothing. That the other hemisphere would not have sent us learned men enough for our necessities: and without a nursery for such men among ourselves, darkness must have soon covered the land, and gross darkness the people; and that it had been of great benefit both to church and commonwealth." These and other testimonies, Mr. President, I find quoted in an article published in the last American Quarterly Register of your society. Let me add one more, which is also adduced by the author of the very claborate and interesting "Historical Sketch of Harvard University." President Oakes, in 1680, a few years cadic then Mather gravit as his varid University." President Oakes, in 1680, a few years earlier than Mather, gave it as his opinion, that "the wisdom and foresight and care of our first leaders, for future times, was in nothing more conspicuous or admirable, than in the planting of a nursery of learning; and New England is enjoying the sweet fruits of it

Let the statements of such witnesses suffice, oth in regard to the design and the good re-alts of the establishment of Harvard College. Did time permit, it would be easy to show by irresistible proof that the great and good and wise men who laid the foundations of our present sublime eminence, did not err in their estimate of the value of a learned as well as godministry.

I come now to inquire, Mr. President, who were the men that formed your Society. They ere men, Sir, who cherished the faith and recred the memory of the New England fathers. They were men who honored the pilgrims, for what they did and also for what they believed. The founders of the American Education Society, Sir, most cordially subscribed to their sentiments in regard to the qualifications of re-They too would have the ministers of the gospel, men who are not nov-ices, but scribes well instructed in the myste-ries of the kingdom, workmen that need not to be ashamed. Some of the founders of this So-ciety have rested from their labors. They will

long be had in grateful remembrance. You, Mr. President, knew them well; and you can bear witness to the truth of these declarations. And, Sir, who are the men, that now manage he affairs of your Society. Are they not also nen who cherish the faith and revere the memey of the futhers of New England? Most as y of the lathers of New England? Most as-iredly. And I need not say that your object to assist pions youth in obtaining a suitable lucation for the work of the ministry. You are doing what you can, to increase the num-ber of those, who are like Barnabas, "good men, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," through whose benign instrumentality "much people may be added to the Lord,"

peope may be added to the Lord,"

I will not attempt a description of your plans, your measures, or your success. I will not enumerate the ministers whom your Association has brought into the service of our American Zion, and the missionaries whom you have prepared to preach the atoning, the Almighty Saviour, to the periphing heather. Saviour, to the perishing heathen. Your works are a monument, for which you and we have occasion to offer fervent and unceasing praise to the Great Head of the Church. d unceasing

And I see not how any man, who has the spirit of the Pilgrims, can fail to render a prompt and hearty response to the sentiment of the resolution, which I have offered. I know not what you have ever done, that should cause any friend of the Lord Jesus, to withdraw aught of his confidence from you. And, Sir, I feel assured, that argument in detail is not needed to prove, that your Society is, in the words of the resolution, "eminently entitled to the confidence and support of those who cherish the fuith, and revere the memory of

the fathers of New England."

Mr. President, our fathers attempted and achieved great things We, Sir, have entered into their labors. Our opportunities and means of usefulness are far greater than theirs. It mes us to act for our fellow-n

becomes us to act for our fellow-men and for our God, in the full consciousness of our sacred and imperative obligations. We stand upon an elevation of vast and awful responsibility. Our fathers, Sir, had little if any anticipation of such scenes, as those amidst which we are now passing. This is an age such as they had never seen. Our country is such a country, as they had moves known.

they had never known.

There is a remarkable passage in the Mag-

eration, would not our pious ancestors exclaim,

—RIGHTEOTSNESS EXALTETH A NATION; AND
SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE?—And
would they not turn to your justitutious
of learning and piety, and to your benevolent
associations, as the objects which afforded them
the greatest satisfaction and the purest delight?
These, Sir, belong to the plan of promoting
that true internal improvement, which our fathers conceived to be of the first importance to
every human being. And could they, Sir, be
permitted to mingle with us in these anniversary solemnities, I know not upon which of sary solemnities, I know not upon which of our benevolent associations they would bestow our benevolent ass

our benevolent associations they would bestow a more cordial benediction, than upon the American Education Society.

They cannot revisit the land. We may go to them. We may join them in that "cloud of witnesses," which even now may be hovering over us. May they have joyful occasion to say, -These are our children

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ADDRESS OF REV. WILLARD CHILD. of Pittsford, Vt. at the Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society, Boston, May 31, 1837. Resolved, That while the distribution of Tracts at ords an important means of good, its success depends, nder God, very much on the piety and faithfulness

of those who engage in the work. This resolution, Sir, takes it for granted, as it may well do, that you have good Tracts to send, and also that it is desirable that they should be circulated, while it affirms that the question of their usefulness will depend greatly upon the piety of those who carry them. Wherever the Tract distribution has been un-Wherever the Tract distribution has been undertaken at all, I suppose the intent of this resolution has been so far complied with, as that only those have been employed as distributers, who gave credible evidence of piety. But not every one, who sits at the communion table, with unsuspected character will do much good in this work. The rash, self-conceited zealot will provoke hostility against himself and his cause, when he should win a soul to Christ. The worldly man, though he may run his appointed round, with mechanical accuracy, and nod his head and drop his Tract in every dwelling, will leave behind him no impressive recollections to give point to his little book. recollections to give point to his little book.

All will see that he had no heart in what he was doing, and will probably treat it as lightly as himself. The face of the melancholy man, and the tones of his voice, will sadly misrepresent the good tidings he hears. The unfeeling man, he whose heart is not warm with sympa-thy for all human kind, will be put a poor mes-senger for him who said—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest,"-and who, when forbearance was exhausted, and hope was dead, cried—"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thee, even as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings."

Sweet is the tear that from a Howard's eve tops on the check of him he lifts from earth; or he who does me good, with unmoved face, oes it but half, my benefactor, not my brother man.

aurch to the world in the conducted as not to need continual watching. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellences for imitation. Where they are hally conducted, denounce them, and point out excellences for imitation. Where they are hally conducted, denounce them, expose their defects in all their causes and all their consequences,—acting in each case without fear and without favor.

It must never be forgotten, that it is by the conducted as not to need continual watching. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellencies for imitation. Where they are hally conducted, denounce them, expose their defects in all their causes and all their consequences,—acting in each case without fear and without favor.

I have been much interested in the statements contained in the report concerning the Prison of Pennsylvania. It is well known the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the prison of the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the prison of the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the prison of the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the prison of the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the prison of the sacred desk, nor handled the scholar's pensor myself, Sir, I hope for good from intrist—of bring the point out excellencies for initiation. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellencies for initiation. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellencies for initiation. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellencies for initiation.

It is a right position after we have placed conducted as not to need continual watching. Where they do well, praise and encourage them, and point out excellencies fo for myself, Sir, I hope for good from the Tract distribution, only as one means of preaching Christ—of bringing the Christian man to act directly on his fellow-man.

rectly on his fellow-man.

Connecting the distribution of your admira-ble Tracts with the visits of Christians, in the name of the Lord, is in many ways an excel-lent device. In addition to furnishing reading of the best kind, it tends to make it sure that there shall be Christian visits, and that these Christian visits shall be regular and systematic —it suggests appropriate topics of conversation —but above all, when the distributer is what he ought to be, the Tract which he leaves keeps alive the memory of the faithful and affectionate Christian visiter, and its statements and appeals derive new power from being associated with the living innage of that best and most powerful of all things this side of heaven—a good man. But it may be said, we have not in our churches, at least in sufficient number to accomplish the desired work, men of the character supposed—that, if we would distribute Tracts at all, we must often send by the hand of worldliness, hardly persuaded to leave for little while its eager pursuit of gain—and sometimes by the hand of indiscreet zeal, that doet h work of waste and ruin in its attempts to build—and often by the hand of apathy, that weeps not over the guilt and woes of humani-ty, and it may be asked, what shall be done? To this I answer, let nothing be done to give the impression to any one of these men, that his share of the work of converting the world to Christ, can be accomplished at all with his present character; and let every thing be done to make him feel that he is hastening to the to make him feel that he is hastening to the account of one who has violated his solemn outh to be and to do all that he can for Christ. own to be and to as in that he can for curist.

We have had enough of the vain and impious endeavor to find how a man and a church that is wanting in holiness, can do the work of a holy man and a spiritual church—it cannot be.

As God liveth, it cannot be. And the sooner we engrave this lesson on our hearts-from

or, sir, we want in the messed enterprise which your Society contemplates in the distribution of Tracts in the cities, villages and hamburst of our own land, we want holy men—we want them. We want men who have viewed the state, and estimated the worth of the human than those of the men, whom he so much delighted to honor.

Mr. President, could the fathers of New England, revisit the land, what a prospect would be presented to their view. Many things, indeed, would cause them to weep. But man, things would cause them to rejoice and give thanks to God. Upon what objects would they gaze with the profoundest interest? Your manufacturing villages, your rail roads, your canabs, yours steamboats, and other splendid demonstrations of internal improvement? As they contemplated these, in their connection with the multiplied wickedness of our generation, would not our pious ancestors exclaim, —Righteetsessess exalterm a Nation; and reasonable in this? No, Sir, we only ask of Christians to fulfit their yows, to devote them-selves a living sacrifice unto the Lord. We ask only what must be before the kingdoms of our this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. If these things are so, may I not be permitted to ask of my brethren in the ministry, whether we are not called upon by considerations too solemn and tender to be neglected, to urge our churches to higher attainments in holiness, in connection with personal efforts for the salvation of men, and

May I not also be permitted to appeal to the Christians of this city, whether there are not multitudes, here almost abandoned to the im-We are not unmindful of the efforts of Chris-We are not unusufful of the efforts of Christians in this city for the advancement of the cause of Christ; we know that you have poured your wealth abundantly into the treasury of the Lord. But the Saviour asks for yourseless—your living selves;—he asks you to be his —your tering setters;—he asks you to be his representatives and messengers to the multi-tudes in this city who are making haste to per-dition, that you may make known the thoughts of his kind heart towards them and win them to holiness and Heaven.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN. R. ADAN,

Boston, at the Annual Meeting of the Prison Diicipliae Society, May 30, 1837. Resolved, That the Report which has now been ad he accepted and referred to the Managers to be In offering this resolution Mr. Adan said-I

submit this resolution with much pleasure. No one can have heard, and no one will read annual report without deriving from it instruction and satisfaction. Like all which have preceded it, it bears many marks of indehave preceded it, it bears many marks of inde-fatigable industry in obtaining and of success in applying the information necessary to pro-mete the improvement of public prisons. That is the great object of this Society, and most diligently and faithfully has it been pursued, it is only twelve years since the Society was organized. Then, how much was to be done! And now, how much has been achieved!—with-in that being space of time, most of the large and now, now much has been achieved:—Within that brief space of time, most of the large penitentiaries in this country have risen from a very low state to be the admiration of philamthropists. The annual reports of the Society are known and in use throughout christendom. are known and in use throughout construction. They have become text books, furnishing a mass of information that cannot be had elsewhere,—and our prisons have been so much improved that nations, to which our fathers and ourselves have always gone for instruction, send their representatives and agents to profit by our knowledge and experience on this sub-ject. But all these facts should be stimulants to exertion, not inducements to repose. Much has been done—but all is not done. We are laborers in a field where no one's task can end but with his life. It must endure so long as there is poverty or crime in the land—so long as there are bad prisons to be reformed, or good ones to be watched. Much must be done

Discipline. That called the Auburn system, requires solitary confinement at meals and at night, classified labor during the day, and constant watching of the prisoners by day and by night so far as may be needed to prevent conversation among them. The Auburn system depends so much on good and faithful officers, that it is of the utmost importance always to secure their services. The Pennsylvania system relies less on the officers;—its chief dependence is on some walls, and iron doors: it leaves the convicts to themselves, and requires them to be kept "each in his narrow cell," from the day he enters the prison till he quits it. The Auburn system is that which prevails in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and elsewhere. The Pennsylvania system is confined to that State and New Jersey. "There are advantages which we believe every man, of fair mind, must concede to our

First,-In the cost of buildings. To erect a penitentiary on the Pennsylvania system costs six or seven times more than to build one, of the same capacity, on the Auburn system. Second.—The convicts in Pennsylvania

Second,—The convicts in Pennsylvania work at their own discretion, and of course to work at their own discretion, and of course to little profit.—Hence the cost of their mainte-nance is a most serious burthen on the State. The support of our Penitentiary is no charge to the State. The earnings of the convicts pay all the expenses of our Penitentiary and much all the expenses of our Penitentiary and much more. The net income to the State the last year was \$13,428,25. Again, convicts enjoy better health under the Auburn than under the Penusylvania system. This has been very clearly demonstrated in the report of our Secretary. And lastly, it is difficult to watch the prisoners in the Penusylvania Prisons, or impart to them religious, or other instruction.

But the friends of the Penusylvania system asy that the first object in every Penitentiary.

sny that the first object in every Penitentiary should be to prevent the possibility of any intercourse between the convicts.—that this object is perfectly obtained under their system and than equivalent for all the advantages of the Auburn system. But on this point the parties have never agreed as to the fact of the Whole No. 1119.

prevention of intercourse among the convicts. We have always denied that this intercourse is impossible or even difficult. Our friends (es-pecially the Secretary of the Society) have visited the Pennsylvania Prison at Philadelphia and held conversation between cell and cell. Even after this, the same allegations were made as before by the friends of the Penn-sylvania system. It is not surprising then that the great limit is not surprising then sylvania system. It is not surprising then that the general inquiry among those interested in the great subject of Prison Discipline, should be "what is the truth?" In the report of our Secretary, Sir, I believe we have the truth,— Secretary, Sir, I believe we have the truth,—probably not the whole truth—but certainly nothing but the truth. I have examined the original documents on which the statements of our Secretary are predicated, and I am satisfied that they support all his allegations. Perhaps, Sir, this subject is of so much importance that I may be permitted to pursue it further, and with your permission I will read a few extracts from the documents I have here.

The third annual report, made to this society in 1828, warned the Pennsylvanians that they would be disappointed in their Penitentiary at

would be disappointed in their Penitentiary at Philadelphia.—Our Secretary there says "In the plans of building, the great peculiarity, which the projectors sought, was solitary cells, in which it should be physically impossible for the course to company the same projectors. in which it should be physically impossible for the convicts to communicate with each other from cell to cell. And the great principle which was to be acted upon, was solitary con-finement day and night without labor. To se-cure the first object, a plan of buildings was adopted, broad, complicated, inconvenient, and expensive. Against this plan of building, we made the following objections in the second re-cord—the difficulty of provating the prisoners. expensive. Against this plan of building, we made the following objections in the second report—the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other, either through the air chamber, or over the walls of the exercising yards—the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells, or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external walls;—the difficulty of the keepers knowing it in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners—the difficulty of introducing labor if it should be found necessary—the difficulty of communicating instruction, and the expense. Since that report was written, on a visit to Philadelphia, the experiment was made to ascertain whether the first point was gained, vizicells so constructed that it should be impossible to converse from cell to cell. Having entered separate cells and closed the doors opening into the exercising yards and the passage, we found no difficulty in conversing. After leaving the cells, we found no difficulty in conversing from one exercising yards to another when we were in adjoining yards, or from yard to vard with one exercising yard to another when we were in adjoining yards, or from yard to yard with several intervening. Here then is a perfect failure in the first great object in this plan of building. It is neither impossible nor difficult for persons to converse from cell to cell, or

for persons to converse from cell to cell, or from exercising yard to exercising yard.

This warning was given before the new prison at Philadelphia was finished. It was in season to permit an entire change in the construction of the building. It had no effect.

Lafayette, as we all know, passed a long time in prison. He could advise with knowledge of the subject—and his advice was that Pennsylvania should adopt the Auburn system; afterwards in 1926, he wrote thus—"The people of Pennsylvania think that the system of solitary confinement is a new idea, a new dissolitary confinement is a new idea, a new dis-covery; not so. It is only the revival of the system of the Bastile. The State of Pennsyl-vania, which has given to the world an exam-ple of humanity and whose code of philanthro-py has been quoted and canvassed by all Europe, is now about to proclaim to the world the inefficacy of the system, and revive and restore the cruel mode of the most barbarous and unculightened age. I hope my friends of Pennsylvania will consider the effect this system had on the poor prisoners of the Bastile. I reon the poor prisoners of the Bastile. I re-paired to the scene on the second day of the demolition, and found all the prisoners had been deranged by their solitary confinement, except one. He had been a prisoner 25 years, and was led forth during the height of the tumultious riot of the people whilst engaged in tearing down the building. He looked around with amazement, for he had seen nobody for that space of time; and before night he was so nuch affected that he became a confirmed maniac, from which situation he never recovered ?

Again, the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in their report in Jan'ry, 1828, say—"Our belief in the value of solitary confinement as a punishment for crime has gradu-ally given way before the irresistible conviction, which a thorough examination of the subject has forced upon us;—and, however the conclusion may be at variance with the senti-ments of a highly respectable portion of our fellow citizens, as well as with our own prefellow citizens, as well as with our own pre-conceived impressions, we should be unfaithful to our trust and to our consciences if we hesita-ted for a moment to declare our deliberate opin-ion. If therefore, the question was entirely open in this State,—if previous arrangements, of a nature too serious to be overloooked, did not interfere, we should earnestly recommend to the Legislature, the entire and absolute adoption of the system of solitary confinement at ight, with joint labor in the daytime, on the

plan of the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing-plan of the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing-Sing, and Wethersfield."

All this wise and conscientious advice,—and all these friendly warnings were disregarded.

The system moved on upon the principle which afayette so much disapproved. Let us now look at the representations made its friends, concerning its operation and ef-

In the warden's first report of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, made in 1829, he says, (p. 14,) "To effect the great objects of penitentiary discipline, it is indispensible to prevent all intercourse among the prisoners. I feel therefore, much pleasure in adding that experience has convinced me that the structure and discipline. pline of this penitentiary have completely ac-complished this great desideratum; conversa-tion and acquaintance are physically impracti-cable to its impates."

cable to its immutes."

In the second report of the same warden, for 1830, he says, "I thus been said that the prisoners could, and therefore, would be likely to communicate from cell to cell. I believe it possible for a prisoner to halloo so loud that he may be heard. The keeper, however, has by far the best opportunity of hearing; but we have never known an instance of their thus communicating; nor do I believe that any prisoner in the establishment knows who is in communicating; nor do I betteve that any prisoner in the establishment knows who is in the next cell to him. Those, who have been discharged have gone out unacquainted with those who have been inmates with them.

Again—in Smith's Defence of the Pennsylvania System, published in 1833, at p. 82, the writer says,—'I has been suggested that in-

recurse by means of conversation will also prevail in our penitentiary; that the prisoners will be enabled to effect this by means of the tubes conveying heated air into their cells. The experiment of an attempted conversation he experiment of an attempted conversation by two parties in adjoining cells has been re-pentedly tried. It was utterly impracticable." Again—Gov. Wolf, in his message to the Legislature, in Dec. 1832, says, "The prison-

ers work to more advantage; having be

portunity for conversation, or amnsement, they agerly desire employment. Here all commu-ication is cut off; no one knows his fellow ner; no acquaintance is formed; no co tion takes place; the convict sees no on and holds communion with no one, except such as will give him good advice."

se statements on the public The effect of the The effect of these statements on the point mind has been to give to the Philadelphia Pen-itentiary and system of prison discipline a re-putation they never deserved. It was in vain that the friends of the Auburn system again and again declared the statements incorrect, and made the declarations on their own personal examinations and knowledge. The parties, being persons of high character, no decision could be had between them. All that could be expected was to leave the matter in doubt. Legislative documents, furnished by Pennsylvania herself, have dissipated that doubt,—and prove the friends of the Auburn system correct in their prophetic warnings and in their subse-

quent statements.

There are two Penitentiaries in Pennsylva viz: that in Philadelphia called the Eastern Penitentiary, and the other in Pittsburg, called the Western Penitentiary. The West-ern Penitentiary was built after the completion of the other, and with all the advantages of exof the other, and with all the two prisons, perience in regard to it. Of the two prisons, therefore, the Western should approach near-

est to perfection.

I will now read an extract from a report to I will now read an extract from a report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, made in March, 1835, by a minority of a committee ap-pointed to examine into abuses charged as ex-isting in the economy and management of the Eastern Penitentiary. The report notices a defect in the construction of certain pipes, "by means of which the convicts were enabled to communicate with each other. This defect communicate with each other. This defect was well nigh proving fatal to the institution; inasmuch as a general insurrection had been concerted between the convicts, and was on the point of breaking out when discovered by the vigilance of the warden and frustrated by his energy and decision. Thus much for the Eastern Penitentiary.

ern Penitentiary. We will now look at the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg. A committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in a report of Representatives of Fennsylvania, in report made in Jan. 1837, say—"It is the boast of Pennsylvania that she has devised and carried into effect a system of Prison discipline, which so admirably combines the two great objects of punishment and reform. That this is effectu-ally done by the system of solitary confinement, the committee are renewedly convinced by the result of their investigation. The total depri-vation of liberty, the hopeless impossibility of intercourse with the world, or even with his fellow partners in crime,—the lonely and still fettoe partners in crime,—the lone y and sin solitude of his narrow cell, where no object occurs on which to rest his eye or to fix and amuse his mind,—all combine to render his state of existence tiresome and gloomy in the extreme." I read this extract from the first extreme. I read this extract page of the report. Certainly it claims for the Pennsylvania system a complete triumph. On the very next page of the same report the same committee make the following humiliating con-fession, alike fatal to their own previous declaration and to their boasted system. "A perusal of the report of the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary, made to the Legislature, March 4th, 1836, first informed the committee of the existence of evils in that institution, which, in the opinion of the inspectors them-selves, went far to destroy the boasted system of discipline which had its origin in, and was at discipline which had its origin in, and was an much cost and trouble carefully nurtured by Pennsylvania. The committee were not a little surprised to learn from that report that it was the serious belief of the Inspectors that the system serious belief of the Inspectors that the system could not be carried into successful operation, in the Penitentiary under their control, and that their hopes and expectations of success had been utterly disappointed. With the most auxious regard for its complete triumph, and for the purposes of remedying, if possible, the great and overwhelming difficulties by which it appeared to be surrounded, they made a it appeared to be surrounded, they made a protracted and scrutinizing inquiry, and take great pleasure in submitting in as few words as possible the result by [of] their researches. The inspectors, warden, assistants, and prisoners generally, concurred in their statements upon the subjects of inquiry, and it was evident from information received from them, that the defects of the construction of the prison prevent in a great measure the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the immates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) stance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which appeared highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. would be more gratifying if we could be ald be satisfied with it .that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on Hitherto those disposed to erect s have halted between the Pennvivania and the Auburn system, -not knowing I think they can begitate no longer. Certainly the Auburn system is the best in every respect, if it is not inferior in the prevention of intercourse among the convicts.

The documents referred to prove that there is

no such inferiority.

As an Inspector of the Massachusetts State As an inspector of the Massachusetts State Prison, I cannot close these remarks without acknowledging the many obligations that insti-tution is under to this society and its much respected Secretary. Some nine years ago, he found it a place of iniquity and pollution, where the evil one seemed to have established his throne, and to hold undisputed and undivided empire. It was so wretched a place, and the intercourse among the convicts was so un-

restrained, that no convict could enter it so bad but that he might be made worse. Your Secretary, aided by some friends of Your Secretary, auded by some irrends of humanity and encouraged by this society ex-posed the character of the institution; and it was chiefly by his efforts, that the prison was reformed and made what it now is,—a place which a Christian may visit with satisfaction. To this society and to the same gentleman we are indebted for having a faithful chaplain, the full value of whose services cannot be appreciated, and whose influence among the convicts is as great as it is salutary. For a long time this society paid a large portion of the chaplain's salary; but our legislature became so well satisfied with the importance of having such an officer attached to the prison, that they have raised his salary, pay the whole of it, and have refunded to this society all its advances with interest

For all that this society and its agent have done for our prison I return my sincere thanks. I know the extent of his labors, and the weight of his cares and responsibilities. May he be supported,—may he run and not faint, nor he weary in well doing. He, and every one, who labors in this good cause, has a great reward before him. He will have it in the approval of his own conscience,—in the reformation of bad men,—in the thanks and praise of good men. He will receive a still higher reward from Him, at whose dread tribunal no one will be asked what he has done for himself but what he has done for site. he has done for others.

ERRATA .- On first page, last line but one of fire paragraph of Mr. Sanford's Address, for "church," read character-6th paragraph, 13th line, for "world," read

ord—next line, dele*they;" last paragraph, ist cot. 2d line.

whereh," read Christian.—Most of these errors were effect had followed from the introduction of ned by abbreviations, which were not underst

Philadelphia Anniversaries.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. The American Sunday School Union held its 13th anniversary on Monday afternoon, May 22, in the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Alexander Henry, Esq., president, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The report was read by Mr. Hall; of which the following brief abstract presents the most material items:

The report gives the results of the labors of a he report gives the results of the labors of each missionary employed by the union during the past year. The sum total is, that there have been employed, in New England, New York, and part of New Jersey, eight agents and missionaries. In the other middle states and Maryland, seven. In the Valley of the Mississippi, 21. In the Southern states, 15. The missionaries in the three last mentioned disissionaries in the three last mentioned dis-cts have established at least 500 new schools, aking on an average, 30 each have been distributed gratuitously to the amount of \$3,455, viz. in the west \$2,283, in the south \$812, elsewhere \$359. The amount of contribution for the Valley, for the year ending March 1, was \$10,744. The cost of sustaining the agents and missionaries, donations of books, nd incidental expenses, \$14,693. Receipts to he southern fund, \$6,347. At the beginning of the last year there was a balance in its favor of \$6,781. Amount expended, 6,436. Receipts to the general fund \$15,832. Number of new to the general fund \$10,532. Number of new auxiliaries, 42. Reports have been received from 164 out of 1,300 professedly auxiliary societies. The result of their reports is 2,126 schools, 23,687 teachers, 167,816 scholars. Volumes in libraries, 201,839. Professed religion, 764 teachers, 1,857 scholars.

In the publication department, we have issued during the year, 33 new books, of which

sued during the year, 33 new books, of which 22 are original, written for the Society. Their original, written for the Society. Their om 16 pages to 272, giving an aggregate of 3,354 pages of new publications. The total number of books now amounts to 400 bound volumes, and about 150 in paper covers. The number of volumes printed in the year is 890,-663. Of infant school lessons, pamphlets, jour-nals, &c. 94,600, the whole making about 62 millions of pages printed. In the aggregate of volumes are included 89,500 of the Union volumes are included 89,500 of the Union Questions; and in the aggregate of pages, 84,-600 copies of the S. S. Journal. Amount of publications sent to Depositories 8 Amount sold at Philadelphia, \$41,041. \$75,456. Actual receipts from sales, \$39,268. Paid for copy rights, \$919. Stereotyping and printing, \$9,208. Paper, \$16,092. Binding, printing, \$9,208. Paper, \$10,002. \$23.733. Engraving on steel, wood and stone, \$1.651. Total paid to authors and mechanics \$53,644. Donations to foreign fund, \$1,040, the avails of which have been distributed in the avails of which have been distributed in books to American missionaries in various parts of the world. A considerable number of books have been sold in Calcutta, and sev eral have been translated into different languages in India. One has been translated into Italian, for distribution among the Mediterane-Italian, for distribution among the Mediterane-an missions. The life of Washington has been translated into French and German, and is reprinted in Paris. A circulating library composed of our publications, has been opened in Paris, which in less than a year from its es-tablishment, had 600 subscribers. At least four other books are in course of translation in Par-is. Three of our books have been printed, at the expense of the Union, in raised characters, for the use of the blind.

The following preamble and resolution was then moved by B. W. RICHARDS, Esq. of Philadelphia, and seconded by the Hon. HENRY POTTER, of North Carolina.

"Communications having been received from highly respectable friends of sound educations."

ation in different parts of the United States. ressing an ardent desire for a much more ended circulation of the publications of this ion, especially in preparing and furnishing, a low price, small and select libraries to of the common schools of our country, a all, by their directors or patrons, express sire to be supplied, and shall furnish th ans of meeting the necessary expense; and publications of this society being in the ent of many friends of man in our co highly approved, especially as containing thing offensive to any class of citizens, or y denomination of Christians;—and hearty peration and liberal support to the ente prise, having been (without any agency of the society) proffered by many good men: There-

Resolved. That the Board of Managers, without ** Resofters, 1 hat the Board of Managers, without axing in any degree their efforts to plant and susin Sunday Schools, he requested to take early and feient measures, cordially to respond to the call of if friends; and relying upon the blessing of God, ration of our fell nd the zealous co-operation of our fellow-citizens, proughout the United States, this society will en-

In offering this resolution, Mr. RICHARDS In offering this resolution, Mr. Richards, poke of the plan as great and expansive in its contemplated results, though simple and easy in its character. The common schools are creating habits of reading, which, if not support of the contemplate would be an adventure of the contemplate of the conte in its character. lied with sound and who plied with sound and wholesome matter, would be employed on the pernicious works that abound. Christians have not felt the interest they ought to feel in common schools: the in-fluence that the pupil receives here is daily and constant, and should be of the purest kind. ustant, and should be of the purest kind.
e thought the proposition would be approved
every candid and victuous mind. The predices that had once prevailed against the socity's publications, through a suspicion of their ectarism, had been outlived; and their excel-ent character and the cheapness at which they can be furnished must recommend the sugges-

tion everywhere. tion everywhere.

The proposition was further urged by the Rev. W. S. Plumer, of the Presbyterian Church of Virginia, who remarked, that it commended itself as a noble work. Let any one reflect on the fact, that there are eighty sand common schools in this country, and that there are from three to five millions of young

minds to be trained.

The books proposed to be put to this important use are not merely inoffensive books: they are calculated to be directly useful, and in the highest sense. He gave an example of the power of such works on the minds of the young, which be afterwards intimated to be a matter of personal history. A boy in Ohio, when about ten years of age, read a little volume which immediately aroused his paying about which immediately aroused his anxiety about the condition of his soul. The impressions the condition of his soul. The impressions continued for several months, and he wept over the book in secret until he was brought to oriot the peace of the Gospel. He had for-gotten the name of the book that had been the instrument of his conversion, until some years ago, after attending as a clergyman one of the anniversaries of this society, he procured a sup-ply of juvenile religious books, and among them he soon recognised the religious ply of juvenile religious books, and among them he soon recognised the volume that had had such an influence on his destiny. It was Janeway's Token for children, and he thanked God that there were now so many books that show that children may love God, and teach

them to love Him.

The effect of these books on the teachers and scholars of common schools must be very happy. The Pennylvania Lyceum reports, that by the introduction into schools of small cabinets of minerals and shells, such an implication than the sense to schools of the time. cannets of uncertain and shelfs, such an im-pulse had been given to education, that in places where sixteen dollars a month had been considered an ample salary for a teacher, fifty

effect had followed from the introduction of these stones, how much more may be antici-pated from the introduction of libraries? Their influence reaches the heart and conscience. A young man was taken by his guardian to a grammar school, and before leaving him he grammar school, and before leaving him ne mailed over the fire-place of his room, a card, such as the Union points, having in large letters the text, "Thou God seest Me." The lad was disposed to include in a course which this admonition constantly reproved, and h had to tear it down and burn it before he could go to the length he wished in dissipation sin. If a single sentence has this power, would be the influence of agreeable filted with such sentiments, and read day by [S. S. Journal.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly seems to be on the se of division. Whether it will be accomeve of division. plished by mutual agreement of the parties is yet doubtful. One abortive attempt has been

ade, as follows:—

A committee of ten—five from each partywas appointed to consider and report on the subject of a division. The members of the committee were Mr. Breckenridge, Drs. Alexander, Cuyler, and Witherspoon, and Mr. Ewing, of the Old,—and Drs. McAuley, Bennan, and Peters, and Messrs. Dickinson and Jesup, of the New School. The two parts of the committee met separately, and communicated with each other by writing. They came to a agreement on the following points:—That a voluntary separation of the parties in the church soluntary separation of the parties in the Child School should retain the present name [the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America] and the New School be called the General Assembly of the America Presbyterian Church: that the Princeto eminary and its funds belong to the Old School and the other funds be equally divided. On e following points the parties were unable t

ree, viz:

1. As to the propriety of entering at once the Assembly, upon the division, or the

2 As to the power of the Assembly to tak effectual initiative steps, as proposed by the majority; or the necessity of obtaining a change

the constitution of the church.

3. As to the breaking up of the succession of this General Assembly, so new Assembly, so that make it is proper body continued; or that the body which should retain the name and institutions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, should be held in fact and law, to be the true successors of

committee reported this state of things, nd the subject was laid on the table, 139 to

07.

The abrogation of the plan of union was mentioned in our last. [See Recorder June 2.] steps have since been taken to bring certain reshyterian Churches under discipline. An order has been adopted citing before the next Assembly certain inferior Judicatories charged Assembly certain interior Judicatories charges by common fame with irregularities; and a de-claration that while this process is going on, said Judicatories will not be entitled to a re-presentation in the Assembly. It is supposed that this will secure an Old School majority xt year. At our latest dates the following resolution

Resolved. That by the operation of the abrogation of the Plan of Union of 1801, the Synod of the Western Reserve is, and it is hereby declared to be, no longer a part of the Presbyterian church in the United

Of the temper that prevails in the Assembly e N. Y. Observer's Philadelphia correspon-ent gives the following account:— You will see by our report of the Assembly's

receedings, that a committee of ten was ap-pointed with a view to a division of the church; ad that this committee were unable to agree. The appointment of this committee was not e: and though, from their report, the

premature; and though, from their report, the attempt may seem to have been abortive, the imperious necessity of effecting a separation is more and more felt. An attempt was made to-day to renew the negotiation. It has become obvious to all, that the Presbyterian church is fact two bodies; the only perplexity is, how get them apart. The two parties each meet during the in-

tervals of the Assembly's sessions, and usually with open doors. At one of the meetings of Convention, it was urged upon the members to be all in their places in the Assembly, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were ressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority night be changed even in the present Assembly, and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise the power while it was in their hands. ore agreed to cut short debates beyond a hable time, by moving the Previous Ques-It was also proposed that they should ediately proceed to the work of excision and by cutting off the obnoxious Synods and Presbyteries before the meeting of the next As-sembly, prevent the power from passing out of

As a counterpart to these movements, in As a counterpart to these movements, in a meeting of the new school party, at which the proposition of Mr. Breckenridge for a division of the church was discussed with much animation, it was maintained that the present majority of the old school party was merely accidental; that there were 40 or 50 new school Presbyteries not represented in the present Assembly, and the party were encouraged to hold on, and the next year they would set matters all right.

From such action apart, what might be ex-From such action apart, what might be expected when the parties come together? The Assembly has now been in session almost a fortnight, and yet hardly any of its ordinary business has been transacted. Its whole attention is absorbed with matters of controversy. Every topic introduced is a bone of contention, producing angry feeling, which the mode of its producing angry feeling, which the mode of its producing angry feeling which the mode of the producing angry feeling. discussion is not always adapted to allay. The on sensol party regard the Spiestand of the minority as intended to obstruct the business of the Assembly; while the new school view the majority as aiming at their life, and think themselves justified by any lawful measures of selfserves justified by any lawful measures of self-defence. Mutual criminations and impeach-ment of motives, and offensive personalities have mingled in the debates—a humiliating spectacle, which is viewed by all concerned to unnatural and not much longer tolerable Every hour's delay only aggravates the present Every hour's delay only aggravates the present evil; while there is no doubt, that if once apart the two bodies would cherish friendly feelings towards each other, as they now do towards the various denominations of evangelical Chris-tians.

Browsers -The Philadelphia National Gozett states that the late William Y. Birch, of that city, who had, by his own exertions, amassed a considerable fortune, made in his will the following disposition of his property:—To the Philadelphia Northern and Southern Dispensaries, and the Female Hospitable Society, he left three thousand dollars each; to the St. George's Society, Orphan Asylum, and the Infant School Society, one thousand dollars each; to the Unitarian Church, of which he was a member, five thousand dollars, and to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind the remainder of his estate, which amounts to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. late William Y. Birch, of the

The bequest of late Hon. WM. REED to Amhers College was \$10,000, instead of \$1000 as stated in several papers.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, June 16, 1837.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES IN ROSTON New England Sabbath School Union .- The reeipts of the Treasury amount to \$2,244,38. The principal officers of the Society are Richard Fletcher, Esq. President, and five Vice Presidents. Rev. S. S. Mallery, Secretary, J. W. Valentine, Treasurer. The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Federal street Baptist meetinghouse, May 30th, when an abstract of the annual report was read by the Secretary and various resolutions were offered and sustained by addresses, from Rev. Mr. Huckins, of Maine, Rev. Mr. Porter, of Lowell, Rev. Mr. Howe, Secretary of the Boston Baptist Sabbath School Union, and Rev Dr. Going, of New York. The principal topics of remark by the speakers were, the efficiency of the Sabbath School institution in the conversion of sinners; its bearing on the safety and perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties and institutions; its claim on the sympathy and efforts of the church; its counteracting influence on the infidelity, error and crimes of the land.

Northern Baptist Education Society .- Of this Society, Rev. Dr. Sharp is President; R. Fletcher, Esq. and L. Farwell, Vice Presidents; Rev. Ebenezer Thresher, Corresponding Secretary; A. A. Gould, Recording Secretary, and J. B. Jones, Esq. Treasurer.

The annual meeting was held, May 31st. From the Secretary's report, it appears that the whole number of beneficiaries now under the patronage of the Society is 186. Of these, 36 are in Theological Sem- for distribution among clergymen who cannot afford maries; 73 in Colleges, and 77 in various stages of to purchase them. preparatory studies. The Board have adopted the liberal policy of receiving under its patronage every deserving applicant (of the Baptist de whatever quarter he may come; and its present beneficiaries are from almost every state in the Union. from each of the British provinces, and from Europe. The prospect for an increase of beneficiaries is now great as it has been at any time for three years past." Twenty-seven have been received during th past year. Thirteen have entered the ministry since the last annual meeting, and five of them have embarked as foreign missic

The amount received into the Treasury the past ear is not so stated that we can understand it; but \$9,390,62 have been expended, and a balance of 1.019.01 is left against the Treasury.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, financial Secretary of the Board for the last three years, has resigned his office, after very faithful and acceptable services rendered, during that period.

This Society was formed in 1814, and has prospered. It will not be discouraged, nor desist from its original purpose, because of the present embarrassed gations a much larger amount than that here proposed tate of the community; though the difficulties it has to encounter are great.

The speakers on the occasion, were Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, of Chelmsford, Dr. Going, of New York, Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Middleboro', and Rev. Messrs. Train, Sharp, Thresher, Ide and Hague.

Foreign Missionary Meeting .- This meeting wa held on the evening of May 31st; Dr. Sharp presiding. A brief statement of the situation and prospects of the missions under the care of the Baptist Board was made by Rev. Mr. Peck, one of the Secretaries. Resolutions were offered and sustained by Rev. S. A. Lincoln, of Portland, Me., Rev. Mr. Stow, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Going, of New York. The topics dwelt upon were, the high place deserved by foreign dissions in the affections of every disciple of Christ encouragement that the Baptist denomination have to prosecute their foreign missionary operations with increased zeal and energy; the adaptedness of the cause of foreign missions to win universal confidence

Massachusetts Baptist Convention .- Annual ing held June 1st. Levi Farwell, President: C. O. Kimbal, Secretary; W. D. Ticknor, Treasurer, A esolution was adopted in favor of the cause of peace; also another, recommending, that in view of the lan guid condition of religion, and the rebuke of Divine Providence felt throughout the country, in the com mercial embarrassments of the times, Thursday, the 22d inst, be observed by the Baptist charches of the ommonwealth, as a day of fasting, humiliation and

The "Baptist Missionary Magazine" for June, cor tains the 23d annual report of the Board. Our space flows us to give our readers little more than an ab stract of the " summary and conclusion" of the report

The Board has under its direction 24 missions: 35 tations, exclusive of numerous out stations; 49 preachers, six printers, and 53 native preachers and resistants, exclusive of assistants in the printing department; in all 160. The mission churches contain about 1,300 mem

bers, more than 300 having been baptized the past year. In the schools are about 700 scholars

21 missionaries and assistants (exclusive of Kare have joined, or are on their way to their respective missions, since the last annual meeting. Four assitant missionaries have been discharged; three of the at their own request.

The Board has four printing establishments, viz: Shauanoe, Maulmein, Bankok and Sadiga; 11 printing presses, and founts of type for printing in 14 langunges, besides English. At the two first of these establishments, 8,500,000 pages were printed in the ear, ending Dec. 1835.

The general aspect of the missions is one of pros perity and cheering promise. The advance has be all which, according to the instrumentality applied, could have been wisely anticipated; and nothing but an enlargement of the same instrumentality is needed with the blessing of God to hasten the work, to the utmost extent desirable. "Of extravagant anticipations of progress, he has taught us to beware. By his word and his Providence alike he has distinctly reminded us, that he who soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly. At the same time he has assured t with equal explicitness, that he who soweth bountsfully shall reap also bountifully." The total receipts of the Board, for the year ending

April 15th, 1837, were \$70,010,06, and the expenditures for the same period were \$69,051,46. Of these eccipts \$10,000 were from the Baptist Foreign Bible Society, and \$10,000 from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, for the foreign distribution of the

Massachusetts Bible Society .- The annual meet ing was held on Monday, the 29th ult., when the following officers were elected for the year. Rev. J. Pierce, D. D., President; Rev. H. Ware, D. D. Vice President; Rev. F. Parkman, D. D., Secretary Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D., Treasurer. One thousand nine handred and twenty-four Bibles, and 2,115 Testaments have been distributed, during the past year among destitute individuals, Sabbath Schools and charitable institutions. Many also have been placed on board our national ships.

Mussachusetts Congregational Charitable Society.—The funds of this Society are appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased Congregational Ministers. It is in the hands of Unitarians ont it is due to them to say that with a liberality consistent with their professions, they make no discrimination, so far as we know, between the families of Orthodox and Unitarian ministers in their distributions of the charity committed to them. Hon. P. C. Brooks, President; Rev. A. Holmes, D. D., Vice President; Rev. F. Parkman, D. D., Secretary; Hon. J. Savage,

Missachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society. (Unitarian.)-Hon. P. O. Thatcher, President; Rev. Robbins, Secretary; Hon. S. Willard, Treasurer. The design of this Society is, " to contribute to the

apport of feeble parishes, and of poor and worthy The appropriations made the past year, amount to

the sum appropriated is drawn from the avails of the with higher expectations than will be real Society's permanent funds. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, President of this Society, and Rev. F. W. P. Green-

The Society has published, the past year, in a cheap rm, Maundrell's Journey to Jerusalem. It has also its purity of style, its felicity of arrangen purchased 200 copies of the second and third volumes of the Rev. Mr. Noyes's translation of the Prophets,

voed, Secretary.

American Unitarian Association .- The presen flicers of this Society are Rev. J. Nichols, D. D., of Portland, President; fifteen Vice Presidents; Rev. Messrs. Barrett, Ripley and Robbins, of this city, Executive Committee; Rev. Charles Briggs, General cretury, and S. R. Lathrop, Associate Secretary.

Of the amount of the Society's receipts the past ear, we are not informed. From the report in the Christian Register " of the annual meeting, we condude it must have been an animated one. Rev. Mr Sewal proposed that all the Unitarian ministers of New England, should form themselves into a Missionary Society, and contribute, say \$5 a year; about \$500 might thus be raised. Let each Unitarian Society then give, say \$25 annually for this purpose; that would make about \$2,500 more, or \$3,000 a year, in the whole; enough to support eight misssionarie at the West.

Unasked advice is not commonly much regarded: vet if permitted, we would suggest to our Unitarian friends a plan for raising from their hundred congre let them preach "the unsearchable riches of Christ, with all that eloquence of which they are capable and with all the fervor displayed by their speakers at the annual meeting, and with all the simplicity of Paul, the Apostle; and instead of \$3,000 they shall obtain 10,000 in a single year and support 50 missionaries at the West.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Comparative Advantages of written and extem-poraneous Sermons. By J. A. Warne, A. M. pp. 48. Boston, Whipple & Damrell.

With all due deference to the respected Author of is Essay, we are ready to question whether he has received enough new light on the subject he discusses, its own, since it commenced operations. - To to be prepared to effect the revolution he desires, in opinions and practices of Ministers. We have found no new argument here for extemporapreaching in preference to written sermons; nor any old argument set forth in a manner more original and onvincing, than by other writers of by gone days. And truly we have thought more than once while reading it, of the battle of the knights, waged on the question whether the suspended shield were fabricated of silver or of gold; nor can we rid ourselves of the opression, that all controversy, and nearly all disssion on the subject is idle.

We marked some sentences as we passed along, or more particular notice; and even for something like a labored examination; but have finally concluded to let them alone, lest they should draw us into a seies of lucubrations equally tedious to ourselves, and rofitless to our readers.

We will take the opportunity however to express ar own conviction, that no minister will long be 4. Moral and religious deceptions, addressed worth much to the church, when he abandons the practice of preaching written sermons-the phrase. reading written sermons," (a favorite one with exmpore declaimers) we scorn. Let " extemporaneous preaching" be qualified as it may, and disting found, not quite suited to the dignity of the guished from "unpremeditated preaching" as clearly and the spirit of satire is sufficiently ind it can, it ever has, and ever must, from the laws the least; but it must be confessed of our nature, degenerate into empty, sing song decla- which are brought to view, are so palpal nation; we mean, with the great body of the minis- observation, and so unapproachable by serious an try. Individual exceptions there have been, and ment, that a very strong plea may ea er will be; but in despite of every thing, the disc ty, and purity, and influence of the pulpit will be lost. We heartily wish the sermon were soon as the habit of preaching written sermons is and the force of its statements as thrown off by the ministry generally. And we are Whether the "cobwebs" are swept aw happy to know that the denomination to which Mr. from the minds of hearers or readers. W. belongs, now coincide with as generally in this they are fairly exposed, by a tissue of opinion, and are raising up many able and faithful from the history both of the past and the men to occupy important posts along the assailed which are as incontrovertible as they are walls of Zion. Within the period of o lection, it was not so. A few years only have nassed since a Baptist minister with a written sermon before him, would have been accounted the eighth wonder of the world. And it is their adoption of the plan of writing sermons, that has given them "a name mong sister denominations; and what is far bette has given them time, and strength and skill, and resoution too, to establish literary and theological institutions, to maintain valuable literary publications, to establish and give stability to missionary associations &c. &c. Time spent in writing sermons is not lost, but gained. Usefulness to the church, is not diminished, but increased. Effect in the pulpit, is not annihilated, but created. All reasonings to the contrary notwithstanding, the preacher with a written se mon before him, other things being equal, has more power in the pulpit than the best extemporaneous preacher. Who have been the pulpit giants of our own country? Who are so still? A mamont's reflection on these questions is enough to satisfy any

candid mind, where the truth on this question lies. But ought not men to cultivate the talent of extenporaneous speaking? Certainly and use it too, on all fitting occasions. It is a talent that God has given to is well executed. fitting occasions. It is a talent that God has given to every man who has a tongue and an idea; and let him me it at the fireside, and in the vestry, and occasionally in the pulpit, if circumstances make it necessary, ally in the pulpit, if circumstances make it necessary but at the peril of his usefulness will be cultivate it to the neglect of that close thought and precision of before us; containing the compilation from style, which not one man in a thousand can acquire or pels; the second, contains the practical preserve, but with pen in hand .- We only add, and notes, which we have not seen. The

Lectures, illustrating the contrast between Christianity and various other systems.

William B. Sprague, D. D. pp. 386. N. Yo
D. Appleton & Co.

These lectures are eight in number: c Christianity with Atheism, with Paganism, with De ism, and with Mohamedism; practical Christiania with Romanism; evangelical Christianity, with U tarianism; practical Christianity, with Antinonia experimental Christianity, with Formalism, Senting alism, and Fanaticism. The well known character of the author, as a

defatigable student, an ardent lover of truth. inquisitive mind and extended research, an writer, an able Divine, and elequent preache itself a sufficient voucher for the sterling value volume. Like some other volumes laid on our we are compelled to lay it aside after glancing a prominent points discussed under each ger ject, and gratifying ourselves with the perus-8600; the whole income of the Society. Only four small portions of the several lectures. We are to Unitarian parishes have contributed to the funds, their pared to say, however, with great confiden ntributions amounting to \$258; the remainder of as pleasure, that no reader will take up the attentive perusal. The nature of the work continual reference to historical facts, for clear illustration; and the demand is fully and listy and Charity. (Unitarian.) Rev. Dr. Bancroft, met. It is a richly furnished depository of the powerful arguments in defence of pure Ci against the various forms of religious err the world over. We admire its fulness of ss of reasoning, its richness of sentiment, rectness of application. We could hardly p more than one thing that would add to its And whether the author himself has ingenuity to compass that, we are not sure; i. e. to div eight lectures into twenty four, or thirty two mly advantage of this would be, that the would become three or four-fold more popular can be in its present shape, and would ! hundreds, who have a dread of Lectures, for ty pages long. We are aware of the such a division as we now suggest; but an suaded that could it be made, the usefulness work in families, and religious meetings would greatly enhanced.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Providence Religio Tract Society. Aux. to the A. T. S. 1857. The city of Providence is divided by the Tract of ibutors into 115 districts. Most of them have regular visiters through the year, who from mo wonth have called on nearly 4000 families, and tributed 240,800 pages, costing \$160,53. have reported 25 hopeful conversions, four of at least were through the instrumentality of They have supplied 25 or 30 destitute families the word of God; have gathered into Sabbath Se 60 or 70 children and youth, beside establishing sustaining two or three Sabbath Schools or part; have obtained 400 or 500 pledges to rom all intoxicating drinks; have persuaded attend the worship of God, who had been in it of profaning the Sabbath; beside reclaiming derers, quickening Christians, arousing the care binding up broken hearts, and relieving the was the hungry and the naked.

Since the organization of the Society, 5,000. pages of Tracts have been purchased, at the exof \$3,200. The past year, 463,020 pages ha purchased, costing \$308,68. And beside Society has published and circulated several Tra whose eyes may fall on this abstract, we would "Go ve and do likewise."

Cobuchs Swept Away; or, some Popular tions Exposed. A Sermon Delicered or Day, April 6th, 1837, at the First Ca Newbury, by Rec. S. Withington, Paster, by Light & Stearns, Boston.

Like all other published productions of the ind, sui generis, John 7: 12, is made the had the discourse, "And there was much no among the people, &c .- but he deceived the

-" People are still deceived, and there are willing to deceive them." The deceptions kind are divided into four classes. 1, Poceptions, proceeding from, and addressed t 2. Commercial deceptions, addressed to the noney. 3. Medical deceptions, addressed unhappy persons, who, departing from te have lost their health and strongly desire it pinds which are credulous when they aught to I

The subject is treated with great insensity, n ness, directness, and point. Expressiand as instructive as they are well estable PROBATION. By Enach Pond, D. D. Pro

in the Theological Seminary, Banger, P.Duren & Thatcher, 1837. S.11 by Light Stearns, No. 1, Carnhill.

The object of this neat little volume, is, to hat " this life was intended to be a state, not tribution, but of probation, of trial;" to expl nature of that probation on which man is h its object, what is implied in it, how disting from a state of settled and confirmed charato terminate, and what are to be its issues

rtance and at a time like the present, w fers appear on every side saying, "Where nise of his coming ?" it acquires add est. It deserves a wide circulation, and will with profit and pleasure, proportioned to the stowed upon it, and the reader's singleness of e the glory of God.

By a single typographical blunder, Dr. What prince among Arminian divines, is made a can friar, in the first line of the appendix; mistake we have noticed in the book however,

This work is in two volumes; one of thet that Mr. W.'s candor, sincerity, and zeal to do good an Unitarian minister of Newburyport, (as are quite apparent, even in the wrong position he has pose) and has been prompted by regard to the 8. ests of Unitarianism, to prepare these volume

abbath Schools, and fami dge, he has executed his and in consistency with his perses of John, quite essent he "ministry of Christ," me that other passages ord's Divinity, are omitte a reason." This fact will dical Sabbath Schools again

June 16, 182

book. Though we do not in uther, but give him credit for s creed, yet truth comp wen his readers, only an e the "ministry of Christ." THE SABBATH SCHOOL TE in elevating and perfecti System. By Rev. John 2 tures to Children, S. Northampton. J. H. Butt by Crocker & Brewster. The deserved celebrity orks will be in no men sent production of his pen.
opportunity to examine it,
them in adaptedness to the c.
It is divided into fourtee. ductory—Great object of the ciples in Christian education haracter and duties. IV. C eacher. V. Other means ng. VI. Acquiring informa VII. Communicating religion chool. X. Connection of Sabbath School. XI. aster to the Sabbath Scho

> We are aware that this list very faint impression of the o tempt deepening that impr from the body of the work, the table of contents, or by o presumed, that few Sabbath formed of the existence of ure, the first of the kind that will hesitate long to avail the ares here brought and laid at ost the author much rese careful observation; and as much trimming of the mid heartily do we wish him the approving Eye of his master of myriads around the three stromentality of this labor Incidents of Travel in Egy the Holy Land. By Map and Engravings. York, Harper & Brothe

s in regard to the Sabbath.

faithfulness.

on for the ministry. XI

Who laid these volum now, nor by whom they w athor discovers frequently and faith in its records, it is ecupations on the Sabbath ces, that he would not cla tian traveller. His object curiosity-innocent and eve not strictly benevolent. The erally good; the incidents ; em important and well ence but as filling up oth e we have read but an and glanced at a few a med altogether a correct o work, yet we cannot think it her volumes of travels ov only for the reasons already a hor conceals his name, a bility which every writer of tra

DIRECT AND INDI It is a serious question, w

nding too great a proporti se of indirect means for the The children of this world tion than the children of ligh worldly object to promote, directly to the point, and gath pon the same point all the i reach. With the latter alone ceed. But do not many Chri ciences with indirect effo nners? I have been often that some individuals, who to be transformed by religi negative influence upon the others who exhibit less harr ter, appear to be very succ Christ. May not this be exp they bend their energies to diversion of souls. Though levely in their Christian char nore practical wisdom? lass be much more useful Master, if in this respect they ample? And which of these reater reward? Christ say lorified, that ye bear much fr two-fold character; that which forth in himself, and in the God. The righteous shall sh of the firmament, while they tousness, shall shine as the ste

WAY SIDE HEARE! There is one class of heare ares to the way side; becau hear is as unfruitful as the sec side, and is devoured by the

are many such hearers; and side hearing, even among the p are two thing to be considered 1. The way side. Here th receive seed. It is hard; tr could remain, it would only b stinted blade. So with n

inprepared. Their hearts net first, in their closets, Penitence, and softened them
2. The seed does not ret away, and it does not even s loes Satan catch up the seed ? (1.) By wandering though with a burning thirst for the v

are not interested. The arc aware, like the fool's eye, the arth. Satan is a wily foe. himself to the peculiar dispo-willing to gratify our whims, teed with his designs; and w set on any object, be it new that object to cheat our souls of ting the contrast between tru gue, D. D. pp. 386. N. York,

theism, with Paganism, with De edism; practical Christianity evangelical Christianity, with Unj-Christianity, with Antinomis

an ardent lover of truth, a man of and extended research, an elegant ne, and eloquent preacher, is of er for the sterling value of thir other volumes laid on our table o lay it aside after glancing at the several lectures. W

e deserved celebrity of the author for his former s will be in no measure diminished, by the preduction of his pen. So far as we have had nity to examine it, it falls below neither of dentedness to the end had in view. to historical facts, for purposes of is divided into fourteen chapters, viz: I. Introd the demand is fully and happily -Great object of the system. II. First prin-Christian education. III. Superintendantter and duties. IV. Qualifications of a good orms of religious error extant er. V. Other means of doing good beside teach-VI. Acquiring information in order to teach. felicity of arrangement, its clear Communicating religious instruction. VIII. Inits richness of sentiment, and its di both Schools. IX. Singing in the Sabbath X. Connection of the missionary cause with that would add to its usefulne Sabbath School. XI. Duty of the church and or himself has ingenuity enoug to the Sabbath School. XII. Duties of teach-regard to the Sabbath. XIII. Selecting young wenty four, or thirty two. Th the ministry. XIV. Encouragements to or four-fold more popular than it We are aware that this list of subjects gives, but a t shape, and would be read b a dread of Lectures, forty or fif. are aware of the in deepening that impression, either by extracts

Aux. 10 the A. T. S. 1837. ence is divided by the Tract dislistricts. Most of them have had agh the year, who from month to n nearly 4000 families, and dispages, costing \$160,53. They eful conversions, four of which gh the instrumentality of the tracts. 25 or 30 destitute families with gathered into Sabbath School youth, beside establishing and Sabbath Schools, wholly or in 100 or 500 pledges to abstain inks; have persuaded many to God, who had been in the hab bath; beside reclaiming wan Christians, arousing the careless earts, and relieving the wants of

we now suggest; but are per-

be made, the usefulness of the

and religious meetings would be

been purchased, at the expense t year, 463,020 pages have been 308,68. And beside these, th ed and circulated several Tracts of ommenced operations. -- To a

A Sermon Delivered on Fa., 1837, at the First Church; S. Withington, Pastor. Sol

blished productions of the sam John 7: 12, is made the basis of and there was much murmuring &c .- but he deceiveth the peo

The deceptions of manfrom and addressed to ambition ions, addressed to the love of deceptions, addressed to the who, departing from temperance Ith and strongly desire its return ous deceptions, addressed to dark redulous when they ought to have

reated with great ingenuity, plain and point. Expressions are to be suited to the dignity of the pulpit; ire is sufficiently indulged to say nst be confessed that the follies to view, are so palpable to commen o unapproachable by serious argutong plea may easily be made out the sermon were universally read. its statements its universally feit. bwebs" are swept away or not, f hearers or readers, it is certain that osed, by a tissue of facts gathered both of the past and the present, rovertible as they are humbling, as they are well established.

Enoch Pond, D. D., Professor cal Seminary, Bangor. pp. 187. tcher, 1837. Sold by Light 4. Cornhill.

this neat little volume, is, to show intended to be a state, not of rerobation, of trial;" to explain the tion on which man is here placed, is implied in it, how distinguished tled and confirmed character, when what are to be its issues hereafter. ne of intrinsic and permanent imtime like the present, when seofery side saying, "Where is the " it acquires additional interwide circulation, and will be read sure, proportioned to the study bed the reader's singleness of eye to

graphical blunder, Dr. Whitby, a nian divines, is made a Dominifirst line of the appendix; the only ticed in the book however, which

Jesus Christ; Compiled and Ar-e Four Gospels, for Families and is, with Practical Illustrations by T. B. Fox. Vol. 1. Boston,

ing the compilation from the gos tains the practical illustration we have not seen. The author er of Newburyport, (as we sup prompted by regard to the inter-, to prepare these volumes

June 16, 1837. oth Schools, and families. So far as we can he has executed his task creditably to himself, ing, says Edwards, is the practical impression pronsistency with his faith. The first eighteen duced upon the soul, while listening to the truth. If of John, quite essential to an understanding of Satan can succeed, then, in employing our minds in inistry of Christ," are wholly omitted, and criticising the style, or manner, or matter of the h we have not extended our examination far, we speaker, instead of making application to our own e that other passages of similar bearing on our hearts, he accomplishes his end; he catches up the Divinity, are omitted likewise, "for an obvi-(3.) Hearing for others. How many employ This fact will of course guard the evan-

Sabbath Schools against the introduction of the

ntality of this labor of love.

Who laid these volumes on our table we do not

, nor by whom they were written. Though the

discovers frequently a respect for Christianity,

s, that he would not claim the name of a Chris-

traveller. His object was the gratification of

rictly benevolent. The style is lively and gen-

good; the incidents are numerous; some of

tant and well told; others of no conse-

have read but an hundred and fifty pages,

nced at a few more, and perhaps have not

altogether a correct opinion of the merits of the

the reasons already assigned, but because the

no interesting a work, to be bastardized. S.

But do not many Christians satisfy their con-

with indirect efforts for the conversion of

one individuals, whose own characters appear

asformed by religion, seem to exert only a

if in this respect they would imitate their ex-

he! And which of these classes will receive the

fer reward? Christ says, " Herein is my Father

he firmament, while they that turn many to right-

ss, shall shine as the stars, forever and ever. N.

aring, even among the professedly pious. Here

eve seed. It is hard; trodden down; if the seed

nain, it would only bring forth here and there

ared. Their hearts are hard. They have

By wandering thoughts. Not having come

Satan is a wily foe. He knows how to adapt

with his designs; and when our hearts are much

any object, be it never so good, he will use object to cheat our souls of heavenly food.

ence, and softened them with divine love.

2. The seed does not remain. Satan catches it

in their closets, broken their hearts with

The way side. Here the earth is not prepared

thing to be considered:

Satan catch up the seed ?

sence upon those around them; while

I have been often perplexed with the fact

DIRECT AND INDIRECT MEANS. a serious question, whether the church is not

on the Sabbath and from other circum-

faith in its records, it is plain, from his recorded

themselves, while hearing God's message, in apply-Though we do not impute bad motives to the ing it to this one, that, and the other among their acquaintances, instead of taking it home to themselves but give him credit for his zeal in defence of ad yet truth compels us to say, that he has and making personal application of the truth to their own hearts. Thus they throw away their privileges. his readers, only an essentially imperfect view ministry of Christ." Satan catches up the word. Such are way side hea SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER; designed to aid ers. They go from the house of God, unprofited. BBATH SCHOOL TEACHER; designed to air valuag and perfecting the Sabbath School a. By Rev. John Told, Author of "Lec-to Children," "Students Manual," &c. hampton. J. H. Butler, 1837, Boston, Sold ocker & Brewster, pp. 432. (4.) Vain conversation. This is one of the mos

successful devices of the adversary, for catching up the word. What multitudes lose the impressions received by the word of God, ere they reach their homes; nay, before they leave the sanctuary, by light, frivolous, or unprofitable conversation. How often have serious impressions been thus dissipated. Alas! how many inquiring souls are thus injured by the thoughtless levity even of those who profess the name of Jesus! And, how many precious moments of hallowed time, are wasted in unprofitable conversation. The man of God, his style, his address, his literary merit, all are canvassed, perchance with great pre cision, while his message-the message of God to dying souls, is lost-forgotten! How spirituality is found in these Sabbath day conversa tions. It is thus that impressions are dissipated-the labor of God's ministers lost—souls ruined. HEED HOW YE HEAR."

THE CONCERT AT THE OLD SOUTH CHAPEL

What a good meeting! This doubtless was the feeling of every one on leaving it. But it may be one faint impression of the copia rerum contained in thing to have a good meeting, and quite another thing And yet our space will not allow us to to have a meeting that will do good.

Will the meeting on Monday evening do good? ody of the work, or large quotations from This depends on the question whether any good will of contents, or by our own remarks. It is be done in consequence of the meeting. Done-not ed, that few Sabbath School teachers, when merely next Sabbath, but before. What needs to be of the existence of a publication of this nadone? what can be done? Many things. Here is the first of the kind that has ever been attempted, one. Last Sabbath there were five hundred scholars esitate long to avail themselves of the rich treasunnecessarily absent from our schools. They will be re brought and faid at their feet. It must have absent next Sabbath unless something is done to prethe author much research, much study, much vent it. Something can be done to prevent it. If observation; and amid all his other duties, every teacher and superintendent should do his part. mining of the midnight lamp. And most these five hundred scholars or the greater part of it do we wish him the best of all rewards; the them will be found in the Sabbath School next Sabmg Eye of his master, with the loud response bath. Instead of their going to their respective is around the throne, brought there by the schools, imagine them assembling at the Old South Chapel. Would that place hold them? Would not ate of Travel in Egpyt, Arabia, Petro, and some be obliged to cry, "Give us room?" So much y Land. By an American. With a d Engravings. In Two Volumes. New larper & Brothera. 1837. in regard to visiting.

Again. There were at our Schools last Sabbath. five hundred scholars who came tardily and reluctant ly, who came without the lesson, who took no interest in the lesson, who were either full of play and mischief or else of dullness and stupidity. Their bodies were in the Sabbath School but nothing else. Nece it be so again to the same extent next Sabbath? Is all the ingenuity and invention of four hundred teachers and superintendents used up? Is there not at any ecent and even laudable perhaps-but rate life enough, and time enough before the Sabbath to come in contact with Todd's Sabbath School elec trical battery and take from it a single shock?

It will not do for any man or woman to pretend to se but as filling up otherwise blank pages. It is be a Sabbath teacher, and let every thing alone untithey enter the school on the Sabbath. There must be provision made beforehand; there must be prayer. ful painstaking of mind and body during the week Neglect that which is needful concerning your Sab Neglect that which is needful concerning your Sab-bath wardrobe, or your Sabbath table, but neglect not the needful concerning your Sabbath class. On Thirty shops in the Royal Arcade Bazaar, and others imes of travels over the same regions, not bath wardrobe, or your Sabbath table, but neglect ceals his name, and throws off a responsientering the school every Sabbath morning, rather which every writer of travels ought to assume.

ig too great a proportion of her energies in the direct means for the promotion of religion. ble period, to place a copy of the sacred volume, by hildren of this world are wiser in their gener- sale or gift, in every family in Lower Canada, wilun the children of light." When a man has a

same point all the indirect means within his With the latter alone he never expects to suc-

Seventy families out of 208 in Farmersville and viinity were found entirely destitute of the Scriptures, and others only partially supplied.

s who exhibit less harmony of Christian charac
uppear to be very successful in winning souls to

a few pious and zealous ladies in St. Lawrence sub
seat, amidst the immense cheering from the opposition benches, and hissing from the ministerial side. May not this be explained by the feet, that urbs, Montreal, in 1828. Several others have since and their energies to direct efforts for the con- been established in the Upper Province. The poor of souls. Though perhaps sometimes less children educated in these schools have made such ym their Christian character, do they not exhibit rapid improvement, that the wealthy and honorable have sent their children to them. e practical wisdom? And might not the other

be much more useful in the vineyard of their | An infant school for the higher class of society has recently been opened in Montreal.

"Most men are fond of putting money into a sure bank. But he who lays up treasure in heaven, as all filed, that we bear much fruit." This fruit is of a do, who teach the ignorant from proper motives, will 0-bid character; that which every Christian brings receive fourfold, even here, and in the world to come, life everlasting."

both in himself, and in the conversion of sinners to God. The righteous shall shine but as the brightness "A grand design of Peace Societies, is, to show the world, that all national disputes and difficulties might be settled by a court of equity just as well as private disputes can be adjusted by judges, appointed WAY SIDE HEARERS .- LUKE, 8: 5, 12. for the purpose."

There is one class of hearers, whom our Lord com-"The Friendly Union of Montreal" is endeavortes to the way side; because the word which they ing to erect a structure for Seamen and emigrants on is as unfruitful as the seed that falls by the way the central wharf, where they may be furnished with and is devoured by the fowls of the air. There the means of moral and religious instruction. many such hearers; and there may be much way

Convictions of an Infidel .- "That there is a God I know. If there is a God, he must have some will. Where can I find the communication of that will? If any where, I am sure it must be in the Bible. If I follow that, I cannot be far astray. I will read the Bible. I will receive whatever it declares." sled blade. So with many hearers. They go He read. His eyes were opened. He was con-

vinced of sin, and led to the Saviour.

[4bn. from Bible Advocate. Anecdote .-- The celebrated Dr. E. Halley was once

The seed does not remain. Satan catches it talking before Sir Isaac Newton, against the volume of Revelation. "Dr. Halley," said Sir Isaac, "I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy or other parts of the mathematics, because rning thirst for the water of life, their minds that is a subject you have studied and well understand; ested. The arch fiend, aware of this, but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have s them with other thoughts, and ere they are not studied it. I have, and am certain that you are, like the fool's eye, they run to the ends of the know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac it should be remembered set out in life, an infidel; but a careful to the peculiar dispositions of men. He is examination of the evidences for Christianity resulted tding to gratify our whims, if he can thereby suc-

(2.) Critical hearing. The main object of preach- | course by Professor H. Ware, jr., was \$470,57-a the present.

> MR. REED's WILL.-In the account recently pub-MR. REED'S WILL.—In the account recently published in this and other papers of the various bequests in the will of the late Hon. W.M. REED, of Marblehead, it was stated that among the legacies was one of \$7000 for the benefit of the Second Congregational Society in Marblehead. This legacy it appears was conditional. The Society referred to is UNITARIAN —MR. REED entertained different religious views for many years previous to his death, but in earlier life and been a member of the Churchand Society to which

many years previous to his death, but in earlier life had been a member of the Churchand Society to which he has made the conditional bequest. The members of the Society request that an attested extract from the will be published in the papers in which the account of the bequests have appeared. It is as follows:—
"Hem Twenty-fourth. I give and bequeath to the trustees of Philips Academy, in Andover, the sum of seven thousand dollars, in trust, to constitute an accumulating foud until by its increase at an interest of four per cent. per anum, it shall amount to ten thousand dollars; when its whole income shall be given and secured for the use and benefit of the second congregational church and society in the town of Marbhehead aforesaid, on the following conditions, viz: that the proprietors of the meeting house in which said church and society statedly worship, shall give satisfactory security, on receiving the income of this fund, that it shall always be faithfully appropriated for the support of the minister of sind church and society, who shall be of sound, orthodox, evangelical and trinitarian senticing of the support of the minister of sind church and society, who shall be of sound, orthodox, evangelical and trinitarian senticing of the support of the supp of the minister of said church and society, who shall be of sound, orthedox, evangelical and trinitarian sentiments, in accordance generally with the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism; and, to enable this society and church to receive the income of this fund, they shall furnish a correct copy of the original associate covenant of said church, with a certified copy of the vote of said church, or at least of a majority of the male members in communion, of their determination to confirm and establish it as firmly as they are able, and that they will sacredly apply the income of said fund only to the support of a minister over said church and society of sound orthodox sentiments, as before stated; and the minister, who shall be settled over said church and society, on the conditions before required and stated herein, shall, before entering on the duties of said oflice, sign a written declaration and statement of his sentiments in full, in accordance thereto, which of his sentiments in full, in accordance thereto, which of his sentiments in full, in accordance thereto, which shall be re a wed at least once in five years, to entitle him to the income of this fund. Provided however, that, if said church and society should decline this bequest on the conditions required, the said trustees shall continue to accumulate this fund for the term of twenty years, at the same rate of interest; and, if, at the ty years, at the same rate of interest; and, if, at the expiration of this period, the said church and society shall still reject this offer, intended solely for their spiritual benefit, for whom I feel a deep fraternal affection, it may then be given and applied for establishing another and free church in said town of Marblehead, on the same principles and conditions as provided for the foregoing, if in the opinion of said trustees, the cause of sound r ligious sentiments and of truth and niety, in their indurence, require this additional influpiety, in their judgment, require this additional influ-ence. Otherwise the whole of said fund shall accrue to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

lissions."

Christian Liberality.—The "Essex County Olive Christian Liberality.—The "Essex County Olive Branch Circle," recently in a very friendly and polite letter to the Rev. Dr. Brazer of this city, informed him, that by a vote of the Society, the sum of \$20 had been appropriated to constitute him a life member of the "American Pence Society." It adds not a little to the interest and gratification of this act, that the members of the Olive Branch Circle, without any the members of the Olive Branch Circle, without any exception, we believe, differ in pomts of religious belief from Dr. B. they being Trintarian, and the subject of their friendly donation, it is well known, a Unitarian Clergyman. It is a very appropriate offering on the altar of Peace.—Salem Observer.

Cot. Edward G. Prescott of Boston, was admitted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Deane, to the holy order of Deacons in the Episcopal Church, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, (N. J.) on the 25th May.

ENGLAND .- London dates to May 1, have bee Advices from New York to April 10th created, a

night be expected, a strong sensation in England. The worst, however was yet to come. The accounts from Madrid are to April 22d, and from the frontier to the 25th. Madrid was tranquil.

iacent, were burnt, occasioning a loss, as estimated

an the children of light." When a man has a children of light. When a man has a children of light. That many Protestant families in Lower Canada, of three packet ships at New York, we have received a re now dest'tute of the word of God is unquestionated attentional the indicate many within the came of the condensation of three packet ships at New York, we have received a re now dest'tute of the word of God is unquestional. to May 17, and Liverpool to the 18th. The condition of the Money Market in England was decided improved, since the last previous dates. New Yor papers to April 24 had been received.

The Westminster election took place on the 13th-Dr. Johnson has well observed that no honest man could be a deist, for no man could be so, after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity.

The first infant school in Canada was established by a few pines and zealous ladies in St. Lawrence sub-

The King of the French has issued an ordonnanc nesty to all individuals

ten years.

The Duchess Downger of Saxe Meinengen, mother of the Queen of England, died April 30.

Paris dates to the 14th quote 3 per cents at 79f.

15c. Vegetation was very backward, and the weath-

ea cold. Thirty one persons lost their lives in the coal mines

of Mold, May 10th, in consequence of a sudden inun-dation.

FRANCE. Paris, April 24.—The renewed FRANCE. Paris, April 24.—The renewed general discussion of the supplies required for Algiers, in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, was remarkable for the energy with which M. Thiers advocated the reduction of the French occupation of Africa to Algiers, Eona and Oran, "the holding of which would insure to France the guardianship, nay, almost the possession, of the Mediterranean, and which would in the avent of wes received to be reasonable. would, in the event of war, secure to her end

Popish Liberality .- The Paris journal l'Europe Popus Liberality.—The Paris journal Charles has the following:—In the permission which the Pope has just granted for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, the authorized clause is remarked,—"On the express cordition that our well beloved son, the Duke of Orleans, &c. shall every day pray and exhort the woman who is about to be united to him, and shall endeavor to bring her back into the flock of the physics on conditions also that all the children the church; on condition also, that all the children born of this marriage, whether male or female, shall be brought up in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree, for bidding all persons but the military, to wear beards or mustachios.

CHINA.-The Journal of Commerce has received Canton letters and papers to Feb. 21st. They an-nounce the death of the Rev. Edwin Stevens, American Missionary to China.

Capture of Slave Ships .- From December, 1834. to July, 1836. (eighteen months,) a single British cruizer (the brigantine Buzzard, Lieut. Campbell) captured ten slave vessels, containing 3,460 Africans. The whole were under Spanish colors with the exception of two. The amount of prize-money is so considerable as to afford the sum of 500% to the compensations belowering to the brigantine.

New Bedford.—The number of whale vessels are provided by the alteration?**

New Bedford.—The number of whale vessels.**

and Wales was 20,984; of whom, 7,033 could neither read nor write, 10,583 could read and write imperfectly, 2,215 could read and write well, 192 were of superior education, and of 662 no account was obtained.

WEST INDIES. Jamaica.—Extract of a letter, dated May, 13, 1937:—"We are all, thank God, at present in tranquility. The apprenticeship system is working if not satisfactorily, at least without those control of the con evils which so many prognosticated. The staple of the Island, sugar, must decrease daily, but the planter the island, sign, most decrease any, but the planter has abundant resources,—a fertile soil, and a delight-ful climate; and it is the opinion of judicious and experienced persons, that the Island will be more fluurishing when the remains of slavery are entirely obliterated. "—J. of Com.

erated. "—J. of Com.

Bermuda.—By the brig Somerset, Capt. Williams, we have received Bernuda papers to May 23:

The Legislative Council met at Hamilton on the 20th. The Governor in his speech says: "It is highly gratifying to observe that after nearly three years experience of the results arising from the aboution of slavery without any intermediate state of apprenticeship. I have found no reason to regret the course then adouted with such anapimity by the Legislation. course then adopted with such unanimity by the Le-zislature of the Bermudas."

Domestic.

THE BERMUDA CASE. Important Decision.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, that the case of Oliver Simpson, of the District of Columbia, vs. the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was determined on the 26th ult. in the Court of Comwas determined on the 26th alt, in the Court of Common Pleas for that district. The policy of insurance, on which the suit was brought, was effected in February, 1835, on 28 slaves, valued at \$20,000, in the brig Enterprize, Elbott Smith, master, from Alexandria, D. C. to Charleston. The brig was then on her voyage, and having been driven by severe gales far to the eastward of the gulf stream, and become leaky and otherwise damaged, was compelled, on the seventh day out, to run for the island of licrouda, the nearest land. On her arrival at the port of Hamilton, a habeas corpus was served on the captain to produce the slaves before the Chief Justice of the island, who pronounced them at liberty to remain at Bernuda. the slaves before the Chief Justice of the island, who pronounced them at liberty to remain at Bernuda, emancipated from slavery. The action was brought to recovered,) under the clause of the policy against loss by perils of the sea, and the arrest and detention of princes and people. Judge O Neall charged the jury in favor ic the plaintiff's right to recover, and a verdict was rendered against the company for the full amount claimed, viz.; \$18,985, with interest from June 2, 1835. There will, doubtless, says the Courier, be an appeal; and should the Court of Appeals sustain the verdict, the Insurance Company will prosecute, through the United States Government, their claim for indemnification against the British Government.

A case is pending, and will be tried in Augusta A case is pending, and will be tried in Augustanest week, between the same plaintiff and one of the Insurance Companies of that place, involving an amount nearly as large as that recovered here, on a policy of insurance for another set of slaves.

Important Decision .- The Washington paper Important Decision.—The Vasaniguo papers contain the opinion of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, delivered by Chief Justice Cranch, on the motion for a mandamus to the Postmaster General, in the case of the United States per Stockton & Stokes, Relators. The claim

States per Stockton & Stokes, Relators. The claim amounts to more than \$161,500. The document is of considerable length, and concludes as follows:

"The Court will order a writ of mandamus to issue, commanding the Postmaster General to credit the relators with the balance remaining due to them, according to the award and report of the Solicitor, unless the Postmaster General shall show cause to the content, or as before the day of contrary, on or before the day of "The question whether a mandamus shall issue

commanding him to pay the balance, may be reserved for further consideration

commanding him to pay the balance, may be reserved for further consideration, when the result of the mandamus to credit the balance shall be ascertained."

Another Expedition to Western Africa.—The Brig Baltimore, chartered and sent out by the Maryland Colonization Society, sailed from Baltimore on the 18th of May, for Cape Palmas.—The Baltimore on the 18th of May, for Cape Palmas.—The Baltimore takes out the Rev. Mr. Payne and lady, and the Rev. Mr. Minor, Missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and fifty-five emigrants.—Richmond Tel.

Returns from 287 towns in this state under the cens just completed exhibit an increase of \$9,919—or rather more than 15 per cent. gain in seven years. Only about 15 small towns remain to be heard from, which will probably add from 1500 to 2000 more to the above number, showing an aggregate of gain since 1830—of about 92,000. The population of the state than on leaving, inquire of conscience, What duty have I left undone?

B.

ITEMS.

The Montreal Bible Society has lately resolved, that they will endeavor, within the shortest practicable period, to place a copy of the sacred volume, by sale or gift, in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sale or gift in every family in Lower Canada, will-sal

NEW	CENSUS		
1830.	1837.	Increase.	Polls.
61,392	80,823	19,331	25,640
6,474	18,010	11,536	4,002
13.886	14,985	1,099	3,710
7,592	11,304	8,712	3,942
8,687	10,747	1,860	2,699
6,133	9,323	3,190	2,643
6.784	9,234	2,450	2,446
6,202	9,049	1,846	2,553
7,501	8,822	1,321	2,589
6,045	7,647	1,602	2,176
6,073	7,631	1,558	2,137
5,259	7,493	2,234	2,126
4,172	7,117	2,945	2,203
4,057	6,352	2,295	
2,644	8,191	1,543	1,054
154.005	212.627	58,622	59,629
	1830. 61,392 6,474 13,886 7,592 8,687 6,183 6,784 6,202 7,501 6,045 6,073 4,172 4,057 2,644	1830. 1837. 61,392 80,823 6,474 18,010 13,886 14,985 7,992 11,304 6,183 9,323 6,784 9,234 6,202 9,048 7,501 8,822 6,045 7,631 5,209 7,493 4,172 7,117 4,057 6,352	1830. 1837. Increase. 61,392 80,823 19,331 19,331 11,536 13,886 14,985 1,099 11,536 14,985 1,099 11,546 133 9,323 3,190 16,744 19,234 1,846 1,501 8,822 1,321 1,501 8,90

REPRESENTATIVES .- It is ascertained by the ment number of the House of Representatives of this state, not including fractions, will vary but little from 400. For several years the number has ranged above 600.—In twenty four of the principal cities and towns, the representation will be as follows:—

Boston, 56 Springfield, 5

Newburyport. 9 Haverhill, New Bedford, Salem, Charlestown, Fall River, Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Dedham, Lynn, Nantucket, Gloucester, Taunton, Cambridge, Barnstable. 5 Hingham, 5 Scituate, Roxbury, Worcester, 5 West Springfield.

	Traveller.
	G. C. every year
	52
26,174	52
25,866	57
25,624	53
16,068	33
14,054	28
12,574	24
10.237	16
8,263	14
8,820	18
7,851	11
7,209	9
2,553	6
1,089	2
193,177	375
	25,624 16,068 14,054 12,574 10,237 8,263 8,820 7,851 7,209 2,553 1,089

The returns from the several towns have yet to un dergo the revision of the Governor and Council, and if found to be according to law, will form the basis of representation for the succeeding to nyears. Besides the above 375 members, which is the permanent number, there will be a floating representation, based upor the fractions in the several towns, which will vary from the tractions in the several towns, which will vary from year to year according to circumstances, from 125 to 250, so that supposing the towns to be fully represented as they always will be during the "valuation year," or in case of any popular excitement, the House will very rarely fall short of 500, and may even exceed 600

examination of the evidences for Christianity resulted in a change of his epinion.

S.

Considerable as to afford the sum of 500% to the common seamen belonging to the brigantine.

According to accounts laid before the British Parthe Convention of Congregationa Clergy, after a disbled to bail last year for criminal offences in England

The Collection in Brattle street Church, before liament, the total number of persons committed or the Convention of Congregationa Clergy, after a disbled to bail last year for criminal offences in England

The Collection in Brattle street Church, before liament, the total number of persons committed or the Convention of Congregationa Clergy, after a disble to the common seamen belonging to the brigantine.

According to accounts laid before the British Parthe nave wegained by the alteration?

New Bedford,—The number of while vessels which arrived at New Bedford from Jan. 1, 1836, to June 9, was 42. Sailed in the same period, 42.

Arrived in the same period of the present year, 57, sailed 29, leaving 28 now in port.

THE FIRES IN BOSTON and its vicinity for several weeks past, have averaged three or four each night—mostly caused by incendiaries. On Wednesday night, besides one or two fires in Boston, there were no less than six attempts, to set fire in Charlestown, in places remote from each other. The fire-men have become a says the Transcript, completely exhausted, from the incessant call upon them day and night, and at a fire in Purchase street, at half past 4 o'clock, Thursday morning, which destroyed two or three buildings, the engines were not half manned.

Fires.—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, the Needham hat factory was totally destroyed by fire, which caught in the coloring shop. It was owned and insured in this city.

The shed attached to the dwelling-house of Misses M. and L. T. Green, No 17 Eliot street, Boston, was set on fire on Thursday evening last, at half-past eight o'clock. It was discovered, and soon extinguished. On Friday evening, at the same hour, the servant gul who was in one of the upper chambers discovered smoke and fire in the same place, the alarm was given, and it was nagain put out, after having burnt a small circle around the spot where the matches were placed.

On Saturday night, there were a number of alarms THE FIRES IN BOSTON and its vicinity for several

placed.

On Saturday night, there were a number of alarms of fire in this city, and a number of attempts to set fire were undoubtedly made, some of which were liscovered.

The alarm at 10 o'clock was caused by fire being set to a shed in McLean street, attached to the house

set to a shed in McLean street, attached to the house occupied by Mr. Ellis; a young man entering the house saw a person around the premises, whom he supposed to be his brother, but on finding him within, returned and gave chase to the villain, who succeeded in making his escape.

As a member of Engine Company No. 18 was passing by Park street church, after the third alarm, he discovered a light in the meetinghouse, and, on entering found one of the pew drawers filled with combustibles and on fire. On passing up the aisle, he fell through a trap door, connected with the vestry. This fire was in the north-west corner pew, and a window, opening into the burying ground, was left open.

was in the stable of Isaac Davis, in Roxbury, which was extinguished with triffing injury; and shortly after, the barn of John Parker, Esq. on Parker street, was entirely destroyed, together with the carriage house and several tons of hay. They were both the work of incendiaries. A person was seen leaving the premises, and was chased a short distance, but got off

Riot.—When the engines were returning yest ay afternoon, from the fire in Roxbury, No. 20, Riol.—When the engines were returning yesterday afternoon, from the fire in Roxbury, No. 20, in turning the corner of East-street, came across an Irish funeral procession, and somewhat retarded it. The foreman then apologised, and passed on, supposing no further difficulty would happen; but, however, the Irish became so exasperated that they commenced a fight. The fighting lasted one or two hours, and we are sorry to learn that several persons were seriously injured. Clubs, brickbats, and other missiles were the weapons used on the occasion; and about forty of the offenders were dragged to jail, in a mutilated and bleeding condition. The Mayor was "on hand" at an early hour, but he was unable to disperse the mediunil 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time several companies of light infantry and cavalry made their appearance with a good supply of amuunition, and a determination to put down the rioters at all hazards, when the mob dispersed.

It is supposed that there were as many as 10 or 12000 persons present at one time in Broad-street

12000 persons present at one time in Broad-street and its vicinity; and at a late hour our city wore the pearance of a garrison prepared for battle. Seven bases in Broad street, occupied by Irish families are much injured during the afternoon.—Ib.

The Mayor of Boston offers \$1000 reward for the of the incendiaries who have set so many apprehension of the incenduries who have set as many fires lately in the city; and Mr. John Parker of Rox-bury has offered \$1000 reward for the detection of the incendury who set fire to his barn on Sunday last.

A Boy Condemned to be Hung .- We publish on the 8th inst. an account of the trial at Lowell, a two boys, Michael Monohon 13 years old, and Michael two boys, Michael Monohon 13 years old, and Michael Whaylan 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the Almshouse at Cambridge. The Jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Fridaly night, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty against Monohon. Monohon being called, rose and heard with stoical indifference a brief sketch of his past but victous life.

The affecting language of the Judge, his appeal to Monohon's feelings for an afflicted mother, to his sense of the awful situation to which he had subjected himself in breaking the laws, his request that he would prepare for the early and ignominous death which

prepare for the early and ignominiouss death which awaited him, and the final sentence "that he should be hung by the neck until dead," were altogether a scene of intense interest which drew tears from many seene of intense interest which drew tears from many an eye. Not a muscle of the prisoner trembled at his sentence, and he withstood the gaze of hundreds with as much apparent indifference as if unconcerned, but whether this was owing to ignorance or hardihood is question for a philosopher. Whaylan was acquitted account of his extreme youth. - Trans.

AN IMPOSTER, calling himself Caleb Eaton, pretending to be a medical practitioner and religious teacher, recently made a stand at Monroe village, and after succeeding in experimenting and outrageously imposing on sundry invalids and running up other imposing on sundry invalids and running up other bills for board, medicines, &c. found it convenient suddenly to decamp. He produced a letter of recommendation, purporting to be from the Rev. Baron Stow, a llaptist clergyman of high standing in Boston, Mr. Stow disclaims having given any such letter, and writes that one Caleb Eaton has recently graduated from the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown—his description of the man corresponds with the anfrom the Massachusetts State Prison at Uniterstewn—his description of the man corresponds with the appearance of said Eaton. In different towns in Waldo Co. he has called himself a Calvinistic Baptist—an Episcopal Clergyman—a Restorationist—a Universalist—a Unitarian and Methodist in sentiment.—Belfast

Stondard's Latin Visionalist, Source Science Service Support Science Science Support Science Science

A few days since, when the waters of Connecticut river were exceeding high, a large raft of pine boards, with four men on it, was carried out into the middle cur-rent above Bellows Falls, in consequence of the sucrent above Bellows Falls, in consequence of the suction of the fall, despite of ours and tiller, and was on
the point of going over, when the villagers, alarmed
by the cries of the men, went out in a boat, and
threw them a rope, just in time to save them. A single moment more, and they must have been swept
over the fall. Those who have seen that tremendous

gie moment more, and they must have been awept over the fall. Those who have seen that tremendous cataract at high water, can form some faint idea as to what might have been their fate.

Emigrants from foreign countries, particularly from Great Britain and Ireland, are awarning to this country faster than ever. They are counted by droves instead of hundreds. What is worse, they are evidently composed mainly of those who are too peor, or too indicated, or both, to go a living at home, and must therefore, for a while at least, either feed on our bounty, steal from our property, or starve be on our bounty, and in the following the form of the Youth form the Youth form the Youth form the Youth forms and they are evidently seen as the price of six copies. I remain yours, &c. II. K. posed mainly of those who are too poor, or too indelent, or both, to go a living as home, and must therefore, for a while at least, either feed on our bounty,
steal from our property, or starve by our neglect.

The Chief Justice of Alabama has resigned his posed toning of those was a living at home, and must the fore, for a while at least, either feed on our bousteal from our property, or starve by our neglect.

ce, in consequence of the smallness of his salary. Every body, says the New Bedford Gazette, is beginning to believe that the best bank is a bank of earth, and the best share a plough share,

NOTICES.

Polestine Missionary Society.—The next Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at East Bridgewater, in Rev. R. Sanford's Meetinghoose, on Wednesday, 21st inst. The Society will meet for business at 10 o'clock A. M. The public religious exercises will be at 2 o'clock P. M. At the close a collection, as usual will be taken up.

Braintee, Jane 5, 1337. Jones Perriging, Sec'y.

The General Association of Massachusetts will hold their annual meeting in the Congregational Meetinghouse in North Brookfield, on the footh Tuesday of June, 5 o'clock, P. M. Delegates to this Body and all victing Clercymen are requested to inquire at the Hotel, near the place of meeting, for accommodations. Such gentlemen as would come by public conveyance are informed, that he taking the stage for South Brookfield, they will fluid as Accommodation Stage from thence to the place of meeting, four Titowan Swats. See's of General Accommises. North Brookfield, June 7, 1837

North Brookfield, June 7, 1837.

TP There will be a stated meeting of the North Suffalk Association, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Pratt, in Neutord, on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock A M. WARIEN PAY, Scribe.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. William Balch, of Francestown, N. It to Miss Zehish Johnson, of Boston.
Mr. George B. Firman, it o Miss Christie M. Robinson. Mr. George B. Firman, it o Miss Christie M. Robinson. Mr. Abrews. Mr. Christie Manning, to Miss Sunan M. daugher of Thomms. Christie Manning, to Miss Sunan M. daugher of Thomms. Aven. Reg.
May 11, by Rev. Dr. Jenks, Nr. Johns D. Child, to Miss Sunan Elliss.

May 11, by Rev. Dr. Jenks, Nr. Johns D. Child, to Miss Sunan Elliss.

In Salem, Mr. James flukey, to Miss Elizabeth of Roston.

In West Tisbury, Mr. Edward Lewis, of Edgartows, to
Miss Laura Lamber.

In Marshield, Mr. David J. Gould, of Newport, R. I. to
Miss Rius R. daughter of Edward P. Little, E-q.
In Newport, R. I. Mr. Nathan King, of Kennebec, to ira Lambert, reshfield, Mr. David J. Gould, of Newport, R. I. to as R. daughter of Edward P. Little, Esq. wport, R. I. Mr. Nathan King, of Kennebec, to In Newport, R. I. Mr. Nathan King, of Kennebec, 10 Miss Mary Buddek.
In Portland, Mr. Thomas A. Newell, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jane S. daughter of B. Cashman, E-q.
In New York, Thomas G. Fletcher, Esq. to Miss Lucia, Addition Jends, of Beston.

In Charlestown, Miss Catharine Branstreet, co. In Amherst, Col. Zeham Dickinson, Deputy Sheriff, 99 In Plainfield, Mr. James Dyer, a revolutionary soldier,98 In West Tisbury, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Mr. Willian

French, of this city.

In Newport, R. I. Capt. Daniel Wise, of ship Pactolus, of Portsmonth, N. 11, 45.

Sale at Auction of Valuable Books.

Principally in Foreign Languages.

On Saturday, June 24, at 9 and 3 o'clock, No. 3 Tudot's Building, opposite the East side of the New Court House, will be said by Whitwell, Bond & Ca. scotlection of valuable Books, in English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German and other Languages. The books may be seen during the three days preceding the control of the saids and Catalogues was be find in the of

ATHEMS;

178 Rise and Fail; with Views of the Literature, Philosophy, and Sacial Life of the Athenian Prople; by Edward Lyton Bulwer, Esq., M. P., M. A., author of Pelbam, The Discound, The Last Days of Pompet, Riemit & I. just received, and for side by CROCKER & BREW, LER, 42 Washington street.

BY Miss Sedgwick; Scatter and Characters, illustrating Christian Tinth. No. III; just published, for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S.

June 16.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, and for Sule by UROCKER & BREW-STER, 47 Washington street, Incidents on Travel in Egypt, Arabin Petres, and the Holy Land; by an American; with a Map and Engravings, in two role; the widthe state of Europe, during the Middle Ages; by Henry Hallatin; from the sixth London reli-

TODD'S INDEX RERUM:

OR Index of Subjects; intended as a Manual, to Student and Protessional Man, in preparing for usefulness, with an introduction, cituatraling is and method of use. By John Todd, Paster of the 1 gregational Church, Phytodelphin. There Edition, Student's Manual; designed, by specific direct aid in forming and strongthening, the intellectual at al Character, and the habits of the Student. By Re Todd. 20th Edition. The Subbuth School Teacher; designed to aid, in

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

to the daty of American Females. By Catharine E. Beech. er. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Woshington

VALUABLE WORKS.

the Boy's Renewedence. Why didn't you call me back.

"The Wicked is diviven away in his wickedness." Granjeunder of a Bog. A Whate Fight. Conflex with a Catamount. Cruckly to Lonaires. Boy's Temperance Society
Value of a hope. Children may do good. A Bressin Improved. Elegant Extracts. "Who made me, Father ?"
Barly Home.

merty appeared in different periodicals. May 19.
THE ELEVENTH VOLUME of the Youth's Companion commenced May the 19th. The Editor is encouraged by its constantly increasing number of Subscribers, to continue his enleavour for its improvement and sectioness. A series of articles on Jewish Antiquities, which are an abstract of a Course of Lectures by a distinguished Divine, will curich the next Volume, and he a valuable to eithe sudent of the Holy Scriptures.

TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

A ND Total Abstinence Gazette. This paper has passed into the hunds of the Subscribers. A new series is commenced, and the first number just published, which the Friends of Temperance are requested to examine. Its principal object will be to involve are and sustain the commenced, and the first number just published, which the Friends of Temperance are requested to examine.

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Tr Payment in all cases to be made FR ADVANCE. Address WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 8 Cornhill. June 2.

VALUABLE BOOKS, in Quantities.

H.G.A.D., GRAY & CO have this day received a number of copies of the following Books, which they offer on the most favorable terms. Johnson's Digest of New York Reports, 20 vols.

& Co. 1837.

lwo volumes; one of them only

From the Hartford Watchman A certain individual was asked how he managed to live o much above the world, and maintain such remarkable animity of disposition, when constant its cares—exposed to various temptation uliar and trying circumstances; he replied tway toward heaven I keep higher up."

"HIGHER UP."

Leave, leave those narrow plains below,
And mount the heights of glory,
Where knowledge and true wisdom show
The truth of sacred story;
The standard rear'd by worldly men,
Was ne'er for pilgrims given,
Who make the STAR of BETHLEHEM
Their only guide to heaven. Though earth around temptations thro Invite us with her treasures.

Keep higher up, and never know Her sweet, yet fatal pleasures; Keep higher up, where springs about Of joys which never perish;— Where pleasures pure are ever found— These pleasures only cherish.

These pleasures only cherish.

Earth's skies appear awhile most fair—
Her scenery delightful,
Anon, dark clouds are gathering there!
The tempest's war is frightful!
Keep higher up, where cloudless skies,
And brighter suns beam o'er thee,
Where springs of better hopes arise—
And purer joys before thee. When faith grows weak, and comforts die— When cherish'd joys are riven, Keep higher up, the clearest sky

Appears the nearest heaven; There! does the bow of promise shine, Forever glowing brighter, To cheer the pilgrim's path divine, And make his burthens lighter.

Then, when the gate of death appears—
When Jordan's waves roll o'er us,
His presence quiets all our fears,
His angel goes before us;
High, higher up, a glorious light High, higher up, a glorie Dawns on life's darkes And opes the portals of delight, And welcomes us to heaven.

Travels.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 58.

British Manufactures.
It were but "faint praise," to say that in this great department of national enterprise and prosperity. Great Britain has no rival in the prosperity. wide world. wide world. As it sometimes happens to a senior wrangler in the universities, not only that he has no equal, but no second, so in the vast extent and almost infinite variety of her vast extent an annual recommence which defies all competition. The history of the unparableled growth and extention of her manufactures, I shall leave to those who have more leisure than I cancommand, and confine myself chiefly to a glance at them in their present maturity and perfection. A bare enumeration of the 'minuter articles would occupy more space than it would be proper for me to devote to the whole subject; and would not, after all, be very interesting to the general reader. The three great branches in this department to which British skill, capital and industry are so successfully devoted, are the metals, wool, and

miration. The ponderous machinery, shaking the deep foundations, and revolving every mo-ment by a power that you can scarcely per-suade yourself is finite, make you tremble and sink into your own nothingness. In the imme-diate vicinity of Birmingham, for example, there are as many as len sets or separate es-tablishments of iron works, each of which is said to have cost 50,000 pounds sterling. I have not been able to obtain any very recent estimate of the annual value of the hard-ware and cutlery manufactured in Great British; but must be very great. Notwithstanding all it must be very great. Notwinstanding and the labor-saving machinery which has been everywhere introduced. I was led to believe that at least half a million workmen are employed upon iron alone, including miners, forgers, and all the hands through which it lorgers, and all the hands through which it passes, from the furnace and the rolling mill, to the lancet and the watch-spring. I know not how better to speak of Birmingham and Sheffield, than to call them the two vast finish-ing and polishing shops of England, baving inning and pointing shops of England, naving an information numerable apartments, from which an endless variety of useful and ornamental articles go forth to supply the markets of the world. But little of the rough and heavy work is done in either of those flourishing towns. It is in the vicinity of each, that you see the evening sky lighted up, as if a city were on fire, by the furnaces and forges from which they are sup-plied. How much we are indebted to those inexhaustible store-houses, for all that is keen and glittering, I need not spend a moment in showing. However proud and independent we may feel, in regard to the sharpening of our

st ancient, and next to cotton, the most extensive and valuable. It seems to have been brought over to the island by the Romans, but to have made very little progress till near the middle of the fourteenth century; and it was not till the reign of Edward III, that the manushort of £4,000,000. From that time, both the domestic and foreign demand, especially for the finer fabrics, seems to have rapidly increased; for in 1783, the annual produce of the principal manufactories of the country was estimated at £16,000,000. Between 1772 and 1792, the importation of Spanish wool increased from about 1,500,000 pounds per annum, to nearly 4,000,000. At the close of the last century, the number of sheen in England and goods exercised coastwise, at one-half the value of goods exercised coastwise, at the following the goods exercised coastwise, at the following the following the following the goods exercised coastwise at the following the goods exercised coastwise at the following the following the following the goods exercised the following the follow short of £4,000,000. From that time, both the about £13,000,000. Since then the wooten trade has greatly increased, but in what ratio I was unable to learn. The West Riding of Yorkshire, has long been the principal seat of this branch of British industry. Wiltshire, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire are also extensively and successfully engaged in the same business. Leads is the centre of the Yorkshire. Leeds is the centre of the Vorkshire district, or rather, perhaps I ought to say, the great mart of those immense piles of broadcloth which are manufactured not only in that town, but in Wakefield, Huddersfield, Saddleworth, and other parts of the district. There is not another spot on earth, forty miles by twenty, that consumes so much fine wool, and sends its elegant and costly fabrics to so many mar-

There are three great cloth halls in Leeds, where the master manufacturers expose their goods for sale. One of these contains upwards of 1200 stands, and another 1,723. These stands are fitted up in double rows, upon the sides of long galleries, for the convenience of merchants in examining the goods and making their purchases. The worsted manufacture took its name from a small town in the county of Norsifolk, where it commenced, though Norwich seems, in a short time, to have become the seat of it. The home consumption being greatly diminished by the encroachments of cotton fabries, after the great invention of Sir Richard There are three great cloth halls in Leeds,

Arkwright, the Norwich manufacturers were induced to look out for foreign markets; and their enterprise was rewarded by so brisk a demand, from all parts of Europe, that it was difficult for them to furnish the goods as fast as they were called for. In a short time, however, the trade began to decline, and the breaking out of the French Revolution ruined it. Fannels, till lately, were chiefly manufactured in Wales, the principal marts of which are Salop and Welchpool. The annual value of woolen fabrics of all descriptions, in England and Wales, is supposed not to fall much, if any short of \$100,000,000.

But there is nothing in Great Britain, or any other part of the world, to be compared with the prodigious extent, and increase of the Cotton Manufacture, of which Manchester is the central moving power and the grand emporium.

Manufacture, of which Manchester is the central moving power and the grand emporium. It is the growth of scarcely fifty years, and its advance, for the last five and twenty, has been all but miraculous. Whitney, in this country, and Arkwright in that, are the men to whom it is indebted, beyond all others, for its undisputed pre-eminence:—to the former for the thousand fingered machine, which cleans and prepares the staple for market, and to the latter, for that which spins it. Arkwright, I believe, received a liberal reward for his great invention; bat I am ashamed when I think of the ingratitude and avarice, which were but too successfully leagued together, to deprive Eli Whitney, of even a stinted patent income, for one of the of even a stinted patent income, for one of the most important inventions of the age in which he lived. Several minor improvements of great value in cotton machinery, originated in the riots and turn-outs, by which those who the riots and turn-outs, by which those who had been used to the slow processes of hand labor, have from time to time most unwisely manifested their hostility to every improvement. Nothing sharpens human ingenuity more, than efforts to confine it to the plodding cider-mill rounds of former generations; and those classes of laborers both in England and America, who combine to stop invention and otherwise embarrass their employers, may rest assured, that if they will not tolerate the powers of nature, in helping forward the business of the world, those powers, so far from yielding to their dictation helping forward the business of the world, those powers, so far from yielding to their dictation will be made to act with increasing energy, and perfection in spite of them. "Break as many ginnies and power-looms and stocking frames as you will," (has virtually been the language of master-manufacturers in England, to the malcontents of their respective districts,) "and we will make better ones. If you will not work in our mills, then our mills shall work without you."

A single short paragraph of condensed sta-tistics will show that I have not overrated the incredible activity and success of British enterprize, in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. In 1781, not more than 50,000 spindles were employed in all England and Scotland, and the whole importation of cotton amounted to only a trifle more than £5,000,000. In 1785, itrose to £17,992,888; and the value of the goods was estimated at £6,000,000. The average of five years, from 1792 to '96, was in round numbers £27,000,000; from 1797 to 1801, £42,000,000 from 1807 to 1801, £43,000,000. IS11, £83,000,000. In 1833, according to Mr Barnes' valuable work on the cotton manufac-turers of Great Britain, 204,000,000 pounds, in round numbers were imported, 283,000,000 manufactured; 10,246,900,000 hanks of yarn spun, averaging forty hanks to the pound: value of the cotton-wool consumed at 7d per The most extensive iron founderies, perhaps are at Colebrook Dale in Stropsbire, at Moss-brough in Yorkshire, and in the neighborhoods of Shellield and Birmingham. These you cannot visit, without a high degree of awe and admiration. The ponderous machinery shelling the description of the descripti 000; number of operatives in the spinnin weaving factories, 237,000; number of pe supported by the manufacture, 1,500,000 £6,044,000; power moving the machiner -steam, equal to 33,000 horses-water, equal to 11,000.

Prodigious as these estimates are, there has been a great increase in all the items since 1838. When I was in Lancashire, many new mills of the largest class were going up, and the importations of cotton wool in 1835 amounted to the enormous aggregate of £330,000,000. In 1836, I have no doubt it went up to three hundred and sixty or seventy millions, (a mil-lion for each day in the year:) but take it at 330,000,000, and look at it for a moment. Acording to these figures more than 6,000,000 lbs are manufactured per week, or over 1,000,000 upon an average every working day, from Jan-mary to January. That is, the British manu-facturers work up 500 tons of raw cotton every lay for home consumption, and to supply their foreign customers! And according to a late calculation, no less than 230,000 barrels of wheat flour are consumed annually, in the coton factories of Great Britain, in dressing the webs and other processes! Here I might webs and other processes! Here I might leave the subject of British manufactures, without a single additional item or remark. But permit me to put down two or three supplementary estimates, which I believe rest on good authority. Annual value of metallic ware, \$89,000,000, employing \$50,000 persons; silks \$22,000,600; shoes, harness, &c. \$50,000,-000, and candles, \$16,000,000. Rapid and inand gittering, I need not spend a moment in showing. However proud and independent we may feel, in regard to the sharpening of our own wits, we should soon find ourselves in an awkward plight, if they did not send us needles, and grind our seissors and edge our razors.

The woolen manufacture of England is the most ancient, and next to cotton, the mest are interesting to the state of the stapendous resources of an island, which would scarcely be thought worth noticing upon the margin of such a map as we proudly hold up for the admiration of mankind.

British Trade and Commerce.

British Trade and Commerce.

"In considering the trade of any maritime country, it naturally divides itself into three parts—the coasting trade, the inland trade, and the foreign trade: the last strictly and properly speaking, constitutes its commerce." It is speaking, constitutes its commerce." It is perhaps a general impression that the foreign trade of Great Britain is more important than either of the other branches, or than both of facture of fine cloths was established on a sta-ble foundation. At the close of the sixteenth century, the total annual product of this branch of British industry amounted to £3,000,000. It is to the part together; and it is doubtless more im-la 1776, the value of exported woolens fell posing, whitening as it does, every sea and posing, whitening as it does, every sea and every ocean. But it would be easy to show that more capital is embarked, and that more men are employed in the home trade, than in tury, the number of sheep in Eugland and Wales was estimated at twenty-siz millions, and the total value of manufactured woolens at about £18,000,000. Since then the woolen Eugland, "no person can even imagine its extends he specified by the standard of the sheep that the same the same that the England, "no person can even imagine its ex-tent, who has not considered the wonderful and tent, who has not considered the wonderful and multiplied facilities for conveyance which spring at first from the commercial enterprize of the country, and have in their turn served to increase and extend it."

But whatever may be the comparative value

of home trade and foreign commerce, it is cer-tain that both are immense. As the latter is more easily estimated than the former, I must content myself with putting down the followcontent mysell with putting down the following aggregates. Taking an average of her exports for three years, ending 1807, the amount was in round numbers, to the continent of Europe, £18,000,000; to Asia, 3,308,000; to Africa, 1,278,000; to the United States, 12,000,000; to other parts of America and the West Indies

employing 166,583 seamen. Other ships be-longing to the British colonies, 3,570; tonnage, 215,878; seamen, 15,059; making a grand total of TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY merchant vessels, employing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY SEAMEN! The navy of England, in April 1814, consisted of one thousand land, in April 1814, consisted of ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-TWO SHIPS, of which 250 were ships of the line; manned by ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND-SEAMEN AND MARINERS.

With such resources, such wealth, such power, what ought not Britain, as a great Protestant nation, to have done for evangelizing the world! What incredible sums has she squandered since the revolution of 1688, in strewing the battle fields of Europe and America with human slaughter! To go no further back than the "seven years" war," of 1756 from the human slaughter! To go no further back than the "seven years' war" of 1756, from the commencement of that war down to 1815, when the bloody drama which she had done so much to prolong closed, she actually expended 2,191 millions of pounds, about 1400 millions of which was raised by taxation, and 800 millions by loans! If we suppose one-third of it to have been necessary for self-defence and to meet the current expenses of the government which is a current expenses of the government which is a great allowance, there will still remain more than 1400 millions of pounds, or near 7,000 mil-lions of dollars, which, with an infinite saving of human life and suffering, might have been devoted to benevolent purposes. To say that it would have put a Bible into every family upon the globe, and established a thousand printing presses, and scattered tracts every where, like the leaves of autumn, and support-al 50 000 missionaries, would be talking about great allowance, there will still remain more ed 50,000 missionaries, would be talking about the interest rather than the principal. While, therefore, we award full justice to Britain for therefore, we award full justice to Britain for her present charitable contributions, and cheer-fully acknowledge that she is doing more than all the world besides for the spread of the gos-pel, it is painful to think that the receipts of all her benevolent societies, are but the dust of the balance, compared with what she has sa-crificed to that demon which "smelleth the bat-tle after off" and which would if all nations. crificed to that demon which "smelleth the bat-tle afar off," and which would, if all nations were weltering before its horrid shrine, still cry, "Give give!" Your sincerely.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

From the Fermont Caronicle.

LIBERIA.

From conversation with Mr. S. F. McGill, who has spent ten years in Liberia—the last six months at Cape Palmas—we have derived the following information. Mr. McGill is a young man, who has returned to this country for the purpose of obtaining a medical education, with the design of going back to Cape Palmas as his residence.

Cape Palmas contains about 300 inhabitants who are colonists. They are from Maryland and Virginia—Cape Palmas being under the superintendence of the Maryland Colonization Society. These colonists are in the condition of families; that is to say, there are not more of families; that is to say, there are not more than 25 single persons in the colony of adult age. Their pursuits are chiefly agriculteral, with as much mechanical employment as the circumstances of the colony necessarily require. Trade is not encouraged by the plan of this colony, on the ground that agriculture should take precedence of traffic, in the establishment of a colony, and in view of the experience at Monrovia. The climate here is a healthy climate, not inferior to that of Maryland and Virginia. The country is a hilly country, abounding in the control of the experience at The country is a hilly country, abounding in the country, abounding in the country is a hilly country. mate, not inferior to that of Maryland and Virginia. The country is a hilly country, abounding in streams of water. The soil is fertile
enough, sending up vegetation with a rapidity
and luxuriance unknown here. Cotton, rice,
tobacco, Indian corn, and other grains, together with a number of the most important roots,
among which are potatoes and beets, flourish
well, and will always afford ample field for the
husbandman. The greater portion of the country around and interior is forest—the timber
large and valuable. Occasionally there is onen

arge and valuable. Occasionally there is open country of three or four miles in extent. The imhabitants of Cape Palmas are a mora ecople. It is their habit to observe the Sala cople. ath and to attend public worship, for which be privileges are great—there being three min-sters of the gospel there who are connected with missionary societies in this country, be sides several not thus connected, of whom the Rev. Mr. McGill, the father of our informant, Rev. Mr. McGill, the father of our informant, is one. The colonists live on temperance principles. No spirits are allowed to be sold in the colony, and none is drunk. There are no days of public amusement to furnish occasions for dissipation and temptations to immortality. The circumstances of the colony are very favorable to the permanence and progress of motions of the colonies.

vorable to the permanence and progress of morality and religion.

The colonists of Cape Palmas are contented.

They do not regret leaving this country, nor do they desire to return. This is not absolutely without exception, but the exceptions are very few. Our informant read an extract from a letter received by him shortly after his arrival, from a friend at Cape Palmas, to the following purport:—"We are all contented, with three exceptions. Of these, Mr. Walker is dissatisfied, and sails in this vessel. His expectations were unreasonable." As a general thing, the colonists live well, and their prospects to live well are good. Any man, with industry and the ordinary blessings of Provipects to live well are good. Any man, with industry and the ordinary blessings of Provi-dence, may do well, and such, in fact, is the case with most of the inhabitants. There are none who through indolence, or vice, or de-pression from causes which might have been avoided, are a burden on society. Such is the case at Monrovia, to some extent, and the causes are to be traced to the previous charac-ter of the emigrants, who for that reason should ter of the emigrants, who for that reason should not have been encouraged to go out. The colony at Cape Palmas is wisely avoiding this evil, as well as others which have attended the first efforts of colonization.

Mr. McGill declares himself the friend of

colonization, and would advise every enterpri-sing and industrious colored man who has the opportunity, to go to Liberia.—But that he should go voluntarily, with right expectations, should go voluntarily, with right expectations, calculating to work and to meet with the difficulties and hardships of emigrants. They who go with reasonable expectations, without the delusive notion of being suddenly made rich, or escaping from the common lot of living by the swent of the brow, will find their condition in life improved, and their prospects growing better. He himself designs returning thither; he chooses Liberia in preference to this country, has enjoyed good privileges of society and education, and although he went there at an early age, is able to enter now on his medical

early age, is able to enter now on his medical studies with advantage.

The statements of our informant concerning the slave-trade, though not new, possess the in-terest of coming from actual observation. He terest of coming from actual observation. He visited a Spanish slave Factory, saw their slave ships and became acquainted with the inhuman trafficers and their manner of proceeding. The vessels, mostly schooners, are built in Baltimore, light and with sharp bows, for swift sailing. At New York they take in their freight of goods for the purchase of slaves, then sail for the coast of Africa and unlade their whole freight at the factory and depart immediately for the grain coast, to take in their load of rice to subsist the slaves on during the passagez Mean time the agents at the Factory are getting every thing ready for an instantaneous embarkation on the return of the vessel. When she returns, the slaves which had been chained each to his post within the barricadoes of the Factory, are immediately crowded into \$50 or 40 boats, as the case may be, and harried through the breakers case may be, and hurried through the breaker on board the vessel, which instantly sets sail. Always, more or less of the transport boats are swamped in the breakers, and all the slaves drowned. This extreme haste and hazard is from fear of the English cruisers. The Spaniards employ the Kroomen to man their transport boats. They are also in the pay of the

English men of war, and so soon as they have helped transport the slaves on board, they go and give information to the cruisers, who set off in chase for the slaver. If the slaver is in him." the singular Providence that was over him."

off in chase for the slaver. If the slaver is in danger of being captured, they make no scruple of throwing the slaves overboard. Sometimes they put them in casks and throw them over, and afterwards return and pick them up, if by chance they can find them.

The slavers are supplied with victims by the chiefs, who sell the captives they make in their wars, and if this source fails they sell their own people, and rum is the principal article they receive in return. Thus this traffic becomes an endless chain of violence. The slaver buys people, and run is the principal reflection in return. Thus this traffic becomes an endless chain of violence. The slaver buys rum in this country, and with it purchases human flesh in Africa, while at the same time it furnishes the degraded chief with the temptation and the means of corporation the degradtion and the means of perpetuating the degra-dation and barbarism both of himself and peo-

ple.
The tendency of Colonization is obviously to check this traffic in its sources. It will present inducements to these native tribes for a right-eous traffic in things necessary for life, rather than in those that destroy life. The character of these tribes is not naturally ferocious, but the opposite. It is rum and the slave trade that impart the ferocity which exists among them. As civilization by colonies advances, harbarism must recede, and it is certain that slave factories cannot exist in the near neigh-borhood of colonies when they emerge from their infant state. There is now but one slave factory (the one at Trade Town) within the limits of Liberia. South, there is none till you pass the equator, some 300 miles from the low-er limit of Liberia. North, there is one at Gallinas 40 miles beyond Liberia, which is an extensive one, and which is probably increas-ing through the opening presented by the Tex-

Mr. McGill is acquainted at all the other Mr. McGill is acquainted at all the other settlements in Liberia. He represents their condition as flourishing. Edina, on the St. John's river, 60 miles south of Monrovia, and Bassa Cove, opposite Edina, which is under the care of New York and Pennsylvania socie-ties, are both of them prosperous. Edina con-tains 100 houses, Bassa Cove 200 inhabitants, Caldwell (800 inhabitants) and Millsburgh, (300) argicultural authentices. Caldwell (800 inhabitants) and Millsburgh, (300) agricultural settlements near Monrovia, are also in a flourishing condition. New Georgia, in the same neighborhood, a settlement of 300 recaptured Africans, is a remarkable instance of good accomplished. They are rescused at once from slavery and barbarism. They are civilized and happy. They have shown themselves docile, possessed of the powers of men, and apt to learn the habits of civilized life. They exhibit in strong contrast the different influence of colonization and the civilized life. They exhibit in strong contrast the different influence of colonization and the slave trade on the native character. The one inspires ferocity and perpetuates barbarism, the other humanizes and blesses.

e other humanizes and blesses.

Monrovia, whatever has been said to the contrary, is prosperous. It contains about 500 houses, and not less than 1500 inhabitants. Its character is more, perhaps chiefly, commercial. Some are comparatively wealthy, worth three, Some are comparatively weating, worth three, five and ten thousand dollars. All who have become established with a lot and dwelling are well off. Some are dissatisfied and depressed, yet but few of these desire to return to Ameri-ca. In short, it cannot be questioned that Liberia, as a whole, is in a prosperous condition Monrovia, with its neighboring settlements, could now sustain itself, should the patronage of the society and the government be with-

A vessel, with 55 emigrants and two mission A vessel, with 55 emigrants and two mission-aries, has just sailed from Baltimore for Cape Palmas. It is also stated that a vessel will soon sail from Philadelphia for Bassa Cove, with a few colonists and nine white persons to the compact in beginning a religious purpose. be engaged in benevolent and religious purpo ses. Also, that 50 emigrants are expected to sail soon from New Orleans to the same place

The inference from these statements is, that, whatever may be thought of Colonization as a remedy for slavery in this country, the colonies themselves possess an interest which should engage the heart and hand of the benevolent. N. B. We have submitted what we have N. B. We have submitted what we have written to Mr. McGill, who assents to the correctness of the statements made.

Miscellany.

PROVIDENTIAL INTERPOSITION. The following striking narrative, showing the importance of a close attention to small

impressions on the mind, is extracted from cent work.

"At the memorable dinner at Mr. Andrew's

"At the memorable dinner at Mr. Anorew s, which I have mentioned, his story naturally re-called many others of the same kind; and one voluble gentleman who had a greater range than accuracy of memory, asserted that Sir Evan Nepean, when under secretary of state,

Evan Nepcan, when under secretary of state, had been warned by a vision to save the lives of three or four persons, who, but for this appearance, would all of them have been hanged through Sir Evan's neglect.

"You may well suppose we did not give much credence to this; but knowing Sir Evan Nepcan very well, I informed him of what he was charged with, and begged him to tell me what the ghost said. 'The gentleman,' said he, good hamoredly, 'romances not a little; but what he alludes to is the most extraordinary thing that ever happened to me.'

ry thing that ever happened to me."

"He went on to tell me that one night, several years before, he had the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined. He was in perfect health; haddined early and mode-rately; had no care, nothing to brood over, and was perfectly self-possessed. Still he could not sleep, and from eleven to two in the morning had never closed an eye. It was summer. and twilight was far advanced; and to dissi-pate the canus of his wakefulness, he resolved to rise and breathe the morning air in the Park. There he saw nothing but sleepy sen-tinels, whom he rather envied. He passed the home office several times, and at last, without home office several times, and at last, without any particular object, resolved to let himself in with his pass key. The book of entries of the day before lay open on the table, and in sheer listlessness he began to read. The first thing appalled him, 'A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution the next day.' It struck him that he had no return to his order to send the reprieve; and he searched the minutes, but could not find it. In alarm he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street; knocked him un (it he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street: knocked him up (it was then long past three,) and asked him if he knew any thing of the reprieve being sent. In greater alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. 'You are scarcely awake,' said Sir Evan; 'collect yourself; it must have been sent.'
"The chief clerk said he did now recollect he had sent it to the clerk of the crown whose had sent it to the clerk of the crown whose

house, and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at the visit of the under secretary at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"With an exclamation of horror, cried the

clerk of the crown, 'The reprieve is locked up in my desk.' It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the post office for the trustiest and fleetest ex-press, and the reprieve reached York the next

The above narrative, (says the Episcopal Recorder,)

"On finishing their trade, and being about to sail to the West Indies, the only service Mr. N, had to perform in the boat, was to assist in bringing the wood and water from the shore. They were then at Rio Cestors. He used to go into the river, in the afternoon, with the sea breeze, to procure his lading in the evening, in order to return on board in the morning with the land wind. Several of these little voyages the land wind. Several of these little voyages he had made; but the boat was grown old, and almost unfit for use; this service likewise was almost completed. One day having dined on board, he was preparing to return to the river as formerly—he had taken leave of the captain —received his orders—was already in the boat —and just going to put off; in that instant the —and just going to put off; in that instant the captain came up from the cabin, and called him on board again. Mr. N. went, expecting further orders, but the captain said, 'he had taken it into his head,' (as he phrased it,) that Mr. N. should remain that day in the ship, and accordingly ordered another man to go in his room. Mr. N. was surprised at this, as the boat had never hear sent away without him before. never been sent away without him before. It asked the captain the reason of his resolution asked the captain the reason of his resolution, but none was assigned, except as above, that so he would have it. The boat therefore went without Mr. N., but returned no more: it sunk that night in the river; and the person who supplied Mr. N.'s place was drowned! Mr. N. was much struck when the prove of the ck when the news of event was received the next morning. The captain himself, though quite a stranger to recaptain himself, though quite a stranger to re-ligion, even to the denying a particular provi-dence, could not help being affected; but de-clared that he had no other reason for counter-manding Mr. N. at that time, but that it came suddenly into his mind to detain him."

For the Boston Recorder APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMER. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The important question, shall we strike the Bethel Flag? must very soon be settled by the churches and by the Christian community in our land. The American Scamen's Friend Society has been struggling onward nearly ten years, never fully sustained, and at some times left in distressing difficulty. The Executive Committee have made known the wants of the society, by preaching in the churches where the door was opened, by sending agents through the land, by issuing circulars, and by appeals in the public papers. Still their wants have been unsupplied. In making up their accounts for the year just closed, it is found that the receipts have fallen off to a very large amount compared with the former year, while more than four thousand dollars was due to the Treasurer on the current account. On making an estimate of the amount necessary to be raised to meet the current account. The important question, shall we strike the an estimate of the amount necessary to be raised to meet the expenses of the coming year, it is found that at least sixteen thousand dollars must be realized; and when we consider that nust be realized; and when we constantly in the field, have we any reason to believe that with the present difficulties in the country, and the unexampled revulsion of all mercantile affairs, we can raise double the money that we are the case has seemed to the many the case has seemed to the case of the c fairs, we can raise double the money that we did last year? The case has seemed to the Executive Committee a plain one, and they felt themselves called on at once to reduce their xpenses. They have accordingly selected hose points where the recall of a Chappian would be attended with the least evil, or where he work could be taken up again with the least evil or where he work could be taken up again with the most readiness. Canton was now destitute of a Chaplain, and is therefore discontinued as

a Chaplain, and is therefore discontinued as one of our stations for the present. The Chaplains at Rio Janiero and Marseilles are recalled, those efforts having but just commenced, and nothing permanent done. Smyrna is also struck from our list, there being many missionary brethren at that place, who, it is hoped, will pay some attention to the sailors. Some aid allowed to Calcutta will also be withheld the the present year.

Mariner's church in New Orrestoned, and a negotiation is on foot with the friends of the cause there, respecting the farther employment of a Chaplain at that place under present circumstances. Perhaps it may be thought this is hasty, and that we should have made known our situation before acting in this summary way. We answer, that we have published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate where the published our wants to the people repeate the published our wants to the people repeated the published our wants to the people repeated the published our p and allowed to Calculta will also be withheld after the present year. The plan for building a Mariner's church in New Orleans is postponed, and a negotiation is on foot with the friends of the cause there, respecting the farther employment of a Chaplain at that place have published our wants to the people repeatedly, but have received no adequate response, generally, in the country. As the almoners of public bounty, we feel bound to expend no more than the benefactions of the people place at our disposal, and when these resources fail, we must of course reduce our operations. The Committee have in this brief manner made a frank disclosure of their proceedings at this trying juncture in their affairs, and the reasons on which those proceedings were founded. We start the country of the coun shall rejoice again to open the chapels where they are now closed, and to increase our labors to an extent for greater than we have ever yet to an extent far greater than we have ever yet proceeded, as soon as there is any fair prospect that we shall be sustained. We are persuaded that a very little exertion, if all the churches would make that exertion, would abundantly suffice to supply the wants of our society. We trust that exertion will be made, and that this more anneal will not have been made in vain.

our appeal will not have been made in vain.
On behalf of the Executive Committee,
A VAN SINDERES, President. J. GREENLEAF, Cor. New York, May 23, 1837.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

WHE Summer Term will commence, Monday, June 12, and continue 11 weeks.

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br under the instruction and care of Miss B. L. Colman.
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MR. WILDERS, 1827.

MR. WILDERS, Seegas Rev. J. W. S. HATHAWAY, Principal.

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PRISON DISCIPLI

DDRESS OF REV. . Chaplain of the State Pris Resolved, That the restora

thappiness, of the inmate Peniteatiaries, ought not eless; but, by every philan ld be made an object of The first topic, Mr. P

The first topic, Mr. I', seats itself in this resolutia tion, is this, that the resto to happiness, of the tenant not to be despaired of.
And why, Sir, need it as a thing of course, because of our fellow men are ciety, and confined within a Prison, that there are no no redeeming influences, we have on their consciences.

o redeeming on their conscience waken penitence and pur grante walls, of necessit, here which is purifying a lark, and damp and dead! I am aware, Sir, that every propose and their g lam aware, sa ates to prisons and their g nultitudes, revolting; in-reate no interest; they aw On all this moral desert, dant spot. Other wastes r and blossom and bear fruit gets of a Prison house tract the eye of faith, to gs of hope, or call forth t

I thank God, Sir, that There are some, nay, there minds this subject wears a Amid all the darkness, the rescations of light; and the of discouragement, they are mated by what has been

by what is now doing. In they gaze, with admiration ments, which, in the procentinually showing thems these great objects cherish this Society.

But we are met, at the appalling fact, that prisone I know, Sir, that there many too, who have hard but too commonly the ca too commonly the c ercourse with this class those, and the number more hard hearted than we hearts which can fee a be called forth, and syn wakened as well as ns, as from the bosoms e never breathed the a It is not every prisons seared, as it were, wit "search, as it were, wind any, the very circumstan-ent, awakens a slumber, comes a faithful memory; me, though in painful acc 'such men is not hardene 'effort and of hope. The risons, from families of arth and who though the

th, and who, though n virtue and from home on virtue and from home, that they cannot feel.
But prisoners, are hard he And are prisoners, Sir, the nem in the world? And are earted, to be given up in declars feel thus? Will Chare not the tenants of our Pt of God? Are not their immall their faculties and powers where the prisoners are proposed in a power of the second powers where the prisoners are proposed to the second powers are proposed to the second powers are proposed to the second prisoners and cannot appear the prisoners are proposed to the second prisoners are prisoners. oral government, and can any of the ten thou acquest to act on mind, inverse? Is "the King's the Lord," and is that ord, so unyielding, that often and subdue it? Unt om the cell and the sh ver and government

rey, the case of the pr ise he has a hard h Whose hand was it, Sin ose mysterious character arful destiny? Who ga ower to blanch a face no to make every joint and to make every joint and to delshazzar to tremb same hand and the sam felt within the cell of the before him, "in lines

character and his destiny; fear and tremble in view of fended God?

And, Sir, whose voice we must and hard hearted soul nant and hard hearted soul his way to Damaseus, "bre ening and slaughter," again the Lord, that, from the this a blaze of glory, "above th sun," suddenly broke on phemer, "Saul, Saul, why me?" Whose power was i him on the earth and forced agonizing cry, "Who art the transforming influence was this fend-like persecutor, humble submission, with the of child-like obedience, to what wilt thou have me to grisoner, though hard heat this same power cannot profite same voice cannot arreceled him to inquire, "Who and where the same transcannot constrain him, in the bliant extraction."

and where the same transamot constrain him, in the pliant, and with the spirit of a sak of that Jesus whom I lord, what wilt then have But in addition to his beit are told, that the prisoner is polluted that he is beyond true. Sign 1 Tue, Sir? Is the prisoner of stains of guilt, and are of struck, that in all the usuan be brought to hear or strucks? Has the faithle he nature and object of the ato our world? Have the and the influences of the eeming power, no purifying this blood of Jesus Christ c sin. Is it not so now shown, Sir, that the purify load was never designed stains which fasten on the

which fasten on the whose feet pass the threshle shall never become faithless anetification and salvation. But the prisoner is not on polluted, but he is also deer an extent that moral elevation. Who, Sir, is the man, wh